英文云謂字規範

"THE VERB"

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"THE VERB"

BY

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緒言. Introduction.

羅馬大將愷撥 Julius Closar 未到不到賴 Britain 之前, 俭 關脫人 Kelta or Celts 實居此島, 至五世紀中華, 盎格魯人 Angles 與撤淄 Saxons, 先後侵入不 剪 賴, 竄 愷 闌 脫 人 子 咸耳斯 Wales, 乃雄 北地, 易不到 節之名為英倫 Angleland (= England), 英倫譯言卷格魯人之地 land of the Angler 也, 民族難處,而言語混合,于是為格魯撒溫之路 Anglo-Saxon 出焉,此英之古交也,非字强字獨骨 Monosyllable, 變 形 Inflexions 概多,名物字分五位 Five Cases, 曾有显耀 Case endings 之界,此典楚語 Sanskrit 挑丁 Latin 相同, 區別字 常從所加名物之是 Gender 數 Number 位 Case 面貨糧.此與 卷法二文相似, 故古之英文, 有 Inflexional language 之籍, 及撤遲王朝典、流巴特王Egbert 量并關內諸小邦、而發 英國一統之書,自精恭王 Rex Anglerum (=King of the English), 時八百二十有七年也, 內亂初平, 外傳溶重, 北 人 Norsemen or Northmen 犯 英(北 人 居 于 斯 瑞 秋 納 維 瑞之 地Scandinavia, 英人聯為the Danes), 割據半島, 其孫亞弗 糖王 Aifred, 外 創 舟 師, 以 衡 强 散, 內 崇 文 敢, 而 導 圖 民, 露泉量修斯 Orosius 之世界 起, 被得 Bede 之致 會 起, 传用 搬選之文 故英文之成立,王與有功器,亞王旣控,北 人日益强大,一千十有七年,炎倫王位,移入卡奴岭 Canute 之業程, 統治十有八年,或曰二十餘年, 于是機器 之文。屬入斯堪狄納維雅之語(瑞典Swedish 據威 Norwegian

丹麥 Danish 三國語之總稱)矣。至一千六十六年、結實 替地公律 Duke of Normandy 威廉 William, 该英伦而王 基 剧, 傅三世, 凡八十八年, 于是撒遜之文, 臭箭爾曼法 图面之語 Norman-French 混合。而成华撒遜之語 Semi-8axon, 古文之變形, 贈損殆盡矣, 亚十四世紀, 愈克利 央Wyeliffe 以英文譯來經(常氏英國宗教改革之先順 故或稱之為 The morning star of the Reformation, 北大著作, 創稿課理解, 而紀 1324-1384), 隨霧 Chaucer 以英文業餘 张(確氏英國之詩仙、雅好英之交琴、著作頭名、海絕 1828-1400), 于是英斟新定,二子之功,亦不在亞弗勒王 下电、十五世紀、印刷術 The art of printing 费 明, 十六世 紀, 古 縣 中 鄭 Renausance or Revives of Learning, 二 著 皆 健 文學之進步,智臘之發達,故歐西文明大學,文人輩出 文學皆用國語,而脫棘丁語之屬粹,當是時, 愈有途檢 Tasso (意大利大詩家、著述甚多、團 紀 1514-1595), 法有 毛塔耶尼 Montaigne (法之哲學者, 善屬文,名高一世,面紀 1533-1599). 億 有 馬 丁 路 得 Martin Luther (以 億 路 澤 承 權: 文條則達, 德語因之一新, 而紀1458-1546), 英有新賓鄉 育 Edmund Spenser (有盛趣皇后之詩、詞稱各逸, 西和 1552-1599), 狹斯丕爾 Shakespeare (世界之大詩家大戲曲 家, 作和和戲曲, 应動人心, 西紀 1561-1616), 屬爾登 Milton (著失變國及復變國二詩,有盲目詩人之名, 商紀 1608-1674)三大家, 骨曠古逸才, 放史稱額勒查自時代 Elizabethan Age之文器, 嗚呼暮已,自十七世紀以訖子今, 語法無甚變遷,而字並多所增益,蓋近三百年來,科學 進步,名詞浩瀚,商業影圖,温布全球,外語之輸入,亦 日繁奏, 放英語稀寫 Mixed longuage, 非虛語也, 此述其 文之變遷如此.

英学分爲八部,一日名物字,名物学者,一切物之名 也,英謂之Noun,法謂之nom。皆原于練丁之nomen,正譯 寫名, 放文法家謂之 Natae Word; 二日區 則字。區別字者. 所以附于名物斯其內包而被其外延者也,英謂之 Adjective, 法聞之adjectif, 概謂之adjektive. 智原子集丁之 adjectioum, 譯言附錄.以北不能離名物而自立.必附于 名物而後著、微葉丁交真謂之nomen adjectioum;三日稱 代学, 稱代字者, 所以代名物避 北 孤 稀 者 也, 英 謂之 Pronoun, 法 關之 pronomen, 但 關之 pronomen, 作原于練丁之 pronomen, pro代息, nomen名也合譯代名,故文法家謂 之 Substitute Word; 四日云 罰字, 即本書所論, 云 罰字者, 實物之所施所受所處者也, 英謂之 Verb, 法謂之 verbe, 資原子練丁之 verbum, 正譯為曾 放文法案 謂之 Telling Word: 五日疏默字, 疏武字者 所以形况云謂區則他破 股以及介系(馬氏 Mason 之說)絜合 退氏 Nesfield 之說)者 也, 英爾之 Adverb, 法謂之 adverbe, 曾原于辣丁之adverbium, ad 附 私, 附 子 云 謂 verbium 私; 六日介系字, 介 系字者,常列于名物或稀代之前,以著其與他物他事 有難點之情也,英謂之 Prenosition, 法謂之 préposition, 極 謂之 prisposition, 皆原子辣丁之 propositio, pros 前也, positio 列电, 譯言前列 Putting before; 七日報合字, 聚合字者. 所以经字雕句者也, 英謂之Conjunction, 德謂之kon. punktion, 皆原子辣丁之 conjunctio, con 合也, punctio 贴 也, 譯言聯合,故文法家謂之 Joining Word; 入日號 唯字。 變襲字者,所以表突然之威觸也,英謂之Interjection. 傳謂之 interjektion, 皆原于辣丁之 interjectio, inter 中 也. jectio 觸鬼,有獅子中而宜子外, 故文法家副之 Emotion Word也此述英字之分部如此

是書為已習英文者之參考書,不為未習者之教科書,故專論云謂字與其源流,是以英文之難,莫云謂字若也,難則學者認爲,雖有稱稱文譜,多育焉而不祥,因雜采諸說,取其長而藥其短,法其通而解其蔽,不下十餘家,然以楊氏 Mason 辭氏 Swinton 湟氏 Nestield 三家為最多,全書九篇,已見十四.

Chapter I. Transitive Verbs.

- . II. Intransitive Verbs.
- III. Auxiliary, Defective and Anonialous Verbs,
- IV. Voice.
- . V. Mood;
- .. VI. Verbals,
- VII. Tense.
- VIII. Person and Number.
- IX. Conjugation.

第一編 CHAPTER I

验及物云間 Transitive Verbs

A. 及物云謂字,必有受事之物 one object, 而後意義 乃完;如云"He struck the horse," he 為句主,施學者也, etruck 言其所為,而 horse 乃受事之物也;夫受罪者,所以 補足及物云謂之義,故寫而論之,受事亦補難也

及物云間之受事,可分八种,例如:一

- 1. A Noun: The judge promptly sentenced the presoner.
- 2. An Adjective: He helped the needy.
- 8. A Pronoun: I didn't even suspect him.
- 4. An Infinitive: I love to study.
- 5. A Gerund: He disliked sleeping in the day time.
- 8. A Phrase: No one knew how to do this.
- 7. A Clause; Columbus believed that the earth is round.
- 8. A Quotation: Casar said, "I cam", I saw, I conquered," 慢撒曰"我來矣.我見矣,我勝矣."意謂馬到功成也.
- B. 有及物云謂,其下可得兩受事 two objects, 其一為人 one of the person, 其一為物 the other of the thing; 如云"I gave the heggar ten cash," beggar 言人, cash 言物, 二者皆受事也.

言人言物兩受事,有直接間接之分,所言之物,謂之直接受事 the Direct Object (如上何之eash), 或謂之 Accusative Case,其任辣丁謂之 casus accusativus,言所及者也,所成者也,所言之人,謂之間接受事 the Indirect Object (如上何之beggar)或謂之Dative Case,其在練丁謂之 casus dativus.

言所與者也,此類間接受事,其前本有to, for, of 等介系字,特隱不見;如云"I gave him some food,"此稍云"I gave some food to him;"又"Make me a pen,"此猶云"Make a pen for me;"又"They asked me three questions;"此指云"They asked three questions of me:"觀此三例,可知問接受事,移於直接受事之前,則介系字可省不用.

A list of the verbs taking two objects.

Allow 准	Get 得	Present 📆
Answer 4	Give 🕍	Promise 25
Bring W	Leave 遺	Provide 🛍
Buy 📆	Lend 借	Refuse
Carry 2	Make iii	Send 答
Cost fill	Offisi 供	Show 示
Deny 🎁	Order 🏠	Sing 🖷
Do 28	Owe 🍂	Sell 1
Draw #	pay 付	Teach 💥
Fine 🗐	Pass 🎎	Tell 告
Forgive 宥	Play 弄	Throw #
Fetch IX	Pour 🛱	Write #

迫民文法,此额例句共名,可参閱之,

C. 有及物云湖, 其受事與句主, 首同人 same person 成 詞物 same thing 者, 則謂之反動云謂 Reflexive Verbs (亦 日 反身云谓); 如云"John hart himself,"句主约翰, 施事者也, 反身稱代himself, 受事者也, 施受同出一人, 故 hurt 字為反動云謂. 其在希臘辣丁二文, 謂之 Middle Verb, 而受事之柔聲 the Passive Voice, 卽濫觴於此也.

有其下不用反身稱代 Reflexive Pronoun, 而反動之意自若者; 如云"The sea breaks (itself) on the rocks;"又

"He kept (himself) out of the way;"又"The clouds spread (themselves) over the sky 是也.

D. 有及物云謂,其句主與受事,互相施受者,則謂之 互動云謂 Reciprocal Verbs, 如云 "Rama and Govind loved each other," 此独言 Rama loved Govind, and Govind loved Rama 也, Runa 在前為施事,在後為受事, Govind 在前為 受事,在後為施事,二人互相施受,故 loved 為互動云謂, 而each other 為交互稱代也。

变互称代 Reciprocal Pronouns, 僅有 each other 與 one another 二器而已, each other 报二人或二物言; 如云"The two parties persecuted each other with extreme entelty, 此言谓: 二二章之相爱相皆也; one another 指条人或表物言;如云"The members of a family love and respect one another,"此言一家之相爱相敬也

古之英文, cach 與 other, 本不同位,如云 "They loved each other,"="They each loved other,"="Each of them loved the other,"此可見 each 在旬主之位,注解 they字,而 other 在受事之位,爲 loved 字之所撰, one 奥 another 之別,亦若是也; 馬氏調 each other 原為 one from another,後乃變為 to each other, from one another, 至於今用二人衆人之辨,後起之義也.

E. 造因云謂 Causative Verbs, 言其事有所便而致然. 其後常有受事之物;如云"The tree falle,"此言其自己而已;又如"He fells the tree with an axe"(伐木),此言其有所使而致然也;案古之英文,选因云謂後系以aya, 視而可識,而今華矣.

造因云謂,由不及物云謂,變其主香 Vowel 而成者,

於英文中不數觀,僅有 bait, clench, drench, drop, fell, ferry, lay, quell, raise, set, show十餘字而已,蓋此由盎格魯撒遜語來也.

Bait 為 bite 之變青, 餌也; 如云"We did not bait them properly;"其字原於盎格 魯撒遜語之 batan (=to make to bite), batan 由 bitan 轉來, bitan 即英文之 bite字, 乔餌也; 如云"The fish did not bite to-day."

Clench, clinch 為 cling 之變 背, 固定也; 如云"To dinch an argument;"其字於中古為 clenchen, 固定義也.

Drench 為drink 之變音, 使之飲也. 飲也(讀如酌而飲寡人之飲). 灌也; 如云"To drench a horse;"其字原於盎格為撒邏語之drencan (= to cause to drink);drancan 由drincan 轉來, drincan 即英文之drink字, 飲也(讀上聲).

Drop 為 droop 之變 青, 使聚落也, 挪电: 如云"To drop anchor;"其字原於盎格為撒遜語之 dropian 也

Fell 為 fall 之變音,便傾倒也,其字原於 盎格 魯撒 遜語之 fellan (=to cause to fall), fellan 由 feallan 轉來, feallan 即英文之 fall 字.

Ferry 為 fare 之變 費,以触波之也;如云 "He will' ferry me over;"其字原於盎格脅撒邏語之 ferian, ferian 由 faran 轉來, faran 即英文之 fare 字,旅行也,邀遊也;如云"He fares here and there."

Lay 為 lie 之 變 昔, 便 之 臥 也, 放 也; 如 云 "To lay one's self down;"其字原於盎格魯撒遜語之 leegan, leegan 由 liegan 轉來, liegan 即 英文之 lie 字, 臥 也.

Raise 為 rase 之變 青, 扶之便起, 披电, 舉也; 如云

"To raise a stone;" 其字於中古為 reisen (=to make to rise), 此與盎格魯撒遜語之 risan 同根, risan 即英文之 rise 字, 起 他, 而 reisad 使 之起 也.

Set 為 sit 之變音, 使之定也, 置也; 如云"He set the book in order;"其字原於森格為撒遜語之settan(=to cause to sit), settan 由 sittan 轉來, sittan 即英文之sit字, 坐也.

Show, shew 為 see 之變音, 顯之使見也, 見也(贖如見其二千為之見, 賢去聲, 顏師古曰見顯常也); 如云"Store keepers show customers goods;"其字 原於 發格 為撒遊郡之 seeawian (=to cause to see) 見也(讀賢去擊), 而 sean即英文之 see 学, 見也(讀堅去聲),如云"He seea distinctly;"此 see 為不及物之云 謂字也

Queli 為 queil 之變音, 便之止也, 滅也; 如云"He quells the enemy;"其字原於盎格魯撒遜語之ewellan, 穀也, 與 ewelan 同根, ewelan 即英文之quail 字, 死也.

Wend 為 wind 之變計, 便旋轉也, 導也, 引也; 其字原於盎格脅撒遜語之 wendan (=to make to wind), wendan 由 windan 轉來, windan 即英文之 wind 字, 轉也, 繞也.

不及物云間,含有造因之意者,則轉為及物云謂
Transitive or causative;如云"water boils"(不及物),言自 潮起;"He boils the water"(及物),言義之使潮也:又"a bird flies"(不及物),言自飛也;"He flies a kite"(及物), 言放之使飛也;又"The horse runs"(不及物),言自馳 也;"He runs the coach (及物),言駕之使馳也;諸如此類, 觸處而遇,不勝枚舉.

F. 造境云謂 Factitive Verbs, 其下雖有受事,而語意未完,必添字以補足之;如云"The people elected Lincoln pres-

ident,"林肯 Lincoln 受事者也, 總統 president 乃受事之補 群也 (所補之字, 謂之補 辭 complement, 以屬於受事,故謂之受事補辭 objective complement), elected 字含學為二義, 在前為及物,以攝受事 Lincoln, 在後為級系 Copulative Verb, 以繫補辭 president 於受事 Lincoln 也.

造境云朝, 於英文不多關 僅有 appoint (檀為); account (推為), call (呼為), name (名為), style (稱為), create (封為), constitute (立為), elect (舉為), esteem (尊為), consider, regard (二字皆可譯視為), deem, reckon, make (三字皆可譯以為)等字, 其下有受事有補辭, 二者言同物也; 如云"They appointed Nelson Admiral;" "She named the child Ichabod;" "She styled herself the Mistress of the World;" "The Queen made Tennyson a peer;" "The King created John a Duke;"是也.

第二篇 CHAPTER II

論不及物云間 Intransitive Verbs

A. 不及物云謂,言其事雖於作者之身,依無受事之物;如云"The boy ran,"此言所為也; "children sleep,"此言所處也; 二者肯不及物之義,文法家又謂之Neuter Verb,此證鍊丁 verbum neutrum 之裔名,言其非施非受也.

B. 不完云謂 Incomplete Verbs, 如 appear (現), be (為), become (變), feel (覺), grow (長), look (似), seem (額), smell (噢), etc. 等字, 其下必有補辭,而後其義乃完; 如云 "They appear bad;" "He becomes angry;" "Ice feels cold;" "The man greve sick;" "She looks pale;" "My blood ran cold;" "The witness remained silent;" "The rose smells sweet;" "The door stood open;" "It tastes bitter;" 凡此皆以匹別為補難也: 又如 "Thé boy becomes a man;" "She looks a queen;" "He seems a stranger;" "Washington was the first president;" 凡此皆以

總之,無論名物也,區別也,稱代也,無定式也,附用式也,仍語也,于句也,凡用於不完云謂之後者,皆以疏則可主之情狀,故謂之句主補辭 Subjective Complements,例如:

- 1. A Noun: "Homer was a poet," 此以名物為補辭也.
- 2. An Adjective: "Man is mortal," 此以區別為補幹机.
- 3. A Genitive: "The book is mine, not John's;" mine 保稀代字在主物之位,而 John's 乃名物字在主物之位,二者皆補辭,其用同於區別.

- 4. An Adjective phrase used as an Adjective Complement: "The book proved of no use," 此以區別仂語為補辭也, of no use 三字, 用以形见 book, 故謂之區別仂語.
- 5. A Substantive Clause used as a Noun Complement: "My advice is that you do not meddle with the matter;"此以名物于何為精幹也.
- 6. A Pronoun: "It is I;" 此以稱代 I 為補辭,用同名物. 其在盎格魯撒遜語,則順倒之;如云"Il thou art it;" "I it am;" 至如"It am I;" "It is me"等語,亦常談也.
- 7. An Infinitive or Infinitive Phrase: "To see if to believe," 此以無定式云謂為補辭,用同名物;又"He appears to be honest,"此以無定式仂語為補辭,用同歷別.
- 8. A Participle or Participial Phrase: "I am tired,"此以兩用式云閉為補幹; 又"He seems much pleased,"此以兩用式仂語為補幹; 其用背同區別.

業此類云間,文法家或謂之綴系云間 Copulative Verbs,或謂之註釋云調 Appositive Verbs,然不如與以不 完之名為意也.

C. 無主云間 Impersonal Verb (此名原於辣丁之 Verbum impersonare), 獨用於單數第三身 used in the third person singular; 如云 "It freezes," "It hails," "It lightens," "It rains," "It snows," "It storms," "It thunders," 普其例也; 蓋落雨,下雪、闪耀、震笛等事, 曾天氣之自然, 無人為之主字, 故 hails, rains, snows, storms等字, 谓之無主云调,而 it 字指天氣言, 乃無身之稱代 Impersonal Pronouns.

凡云謂字以無身稱代(it)為主名,有身稱代personal person 為受事者, 其用同於無主云謂; 如云"It

behoves me to do this," (吾宜為之); "It likes me ill," (吾不悅也, likes 宇於此, 其義爲悅 please); "It repents me of my folly," (自悔吾非); "It serves you right," (汝所應受); "It shames me to hear this," (我聞之恥); "It wearies me," (吾疲愧矣); 曾其例也.

或it字不用,乃以有身稱代之受事,置籍云爾之前;如"Methinks"(=it appears to me), "messeems"(=it seems to me), "melists"(=it lists to me) 三部间義。"吾以爲""以我之見。"皆其即也:如云"Methinks (that) the lady doth protest too much,"="That the lady doth protest too much appears to me,"="It appears to me that the lady doth protest too much;"又如云"Methinks (that) I hear a voice,"="That I hear a voice seems to me,"="It seems to me that I hear a voice;"至於過去之時,Himlisted,""himthought,"亦常義也;如云"Himthought (that) his sorrowful heart would break"是已.

D. 不及物云謂,例無受事,順其下可有一名物字在受事之位 a noun in the objective case, 而言時間 time 空間 space 價值 valuo 量度 measure 以及一切之外縣 attendant circumstances 者: 如云 "The sermon lasted an hour," 此言時間之長短鬼; "We rode ten miles," 此言空間之進近也: "The air is a trifle hotter to-day," 此言新度之高幾何也; "The box weight ten pounds," 此言新数之重若干也; 以上 hour, miles, trifle, pounds 諸字, 智謂之疏狀受事 Adverbial Objectives, 其用同於疏狀字, 所以斟酌云謂等, 差區別者也, 非以補足云謂之義, 故不為直接受事, 爲 Mason 蘇 Swinton 二氏告謂此類名物字, 在盎格魯撒遜語.

則居主物之位 genitive case 或授與之位 dative case;例如"three furlange broad,"此在整格鲁撒遜語,則云"threora furlange brâd;"furlange 字在主物之位;又如"bound hand and foot,"此在盎格鲁撒遜語,则云"bound hand-um and fot-um,"hand-um 與fôt-um 二字,皆在授與之位.

大年文法家謂此類名物.其前本有介系字.特簡創之耳: 如云"The battle lasted three days," 此 物云"The battle lasted for three days;"又"He walked a mile,"此 物云"He walked for a mile;"又"She is six years old,"此 物云"She is old by six years;"此 說明白男晚, 最便 初學, 吾 鶴 間然.

E. 古之英文.不及物云謂如 abscond, depart, consort, retire, venture, wend, etc. 等字, 此下常有稀代字在受事之位而含反身 reflexivo 之意者; 如云"Fare thee well,""Hark thee,""Haste thee away,""Sit thee down,"是也; 案此類受事, 亦非直接, 乃為間接, 馬氏謂"Hie thee home"之thee 字, 原在授與之位, 是其證也,或日古時常用thee 代thou, 例如"Hear thee"精云"Hear t ou"也.

F. 有不及物云謂,其下可得同原受事 Cognate Objective;如云"We ran a race,""He fought a fight," race 與fight 二名物,其義部從ran, fought 二云間而生,故可為受事不得以破例論。不及物云謂之下加同原受事者,蓋爲益深義也。

1. 受事之名物 奥云爾字间出一原 或繼實相生; 如云"He died a natural death," (壽移); "He dreamed an unlucky dream," (夢不祥); "He fought a desperate fight," (死戰); "She laughed a little laugh," (微哂); "He lived a long life," (享大年), "He prayed the earnest prayer," (切橋); "He sighed a long

sigh," (長太息); "To sing another song," (變低調); "To sleep a dog's sleep," (假 寐).

- 2. 受事之名物,其義異云謂相同;如云"It is blowing a gale;""He fought his battle over again,"(叙其生平閱歷之獎);"He went his way;"He played a double game,"(作係).
- 8. 受事之名物,其前有疑别字在尤最程度Superlative Degree 者, 則名物字可省不用; 如云 "He breathed his last (breath),"彼已死矣; "He looked his best (look),"容貌和篇; "She sang her sweetest (song)," 歌噪婉嘲; "He shouted his loudest (shout),"高聲而呼.
- 4. 同原受事,或有比喻之意:常語"To look daggere," 謂縣目也:"To look nine ways,"謂斜視也:"To blow great guns,"謂縣風也;"To rain pitchforks,"或"To rain cats and dogs,"謂陳爾也:"To rain fire and brimstone,"謂降災也."To live hammer and tongs,"謂常相爭也.
- 5. 同原受事,可用 it 字代之; 常語 "To foot it," 徒行 起; "To leg it," 逃 遇 也; "To go it," 放 恋 也; "To slave it," 力 役 也; "To fight it out," 戰 到 底 也(關 不 勝 不 体); "To; alt it out," 坐 到 底 也 (關 終 事 始 退); "To rough it," 普 銀 苦 也.
- G. 有不及物云器,與某介系字相逸,以成介系云器 Prepositional Verb 者, 其下可有受事, 如云 "She smiled on him"是也, smiled 字本不及物云器,因有介系的字,故 可得受事 him, 第 smiled on 二字, 有治切關係, 不可分 雕, 視為一字可也(如 smiled-on).

湟氏交法(第四卷)英文漢詁,英華文通, 皆有此例. 可以參觀.

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第三篇 CHAPTER III

Auxiliary, Defective, and Anomalous Verbs

1. 云謂字如be. do, have, may, shall, will等,皆有意義;如云"God w,"猶云"God exists,"此 题 選存在 existence之義也;"I do you to wit,"猶云"I make you to know,"此 do 達致使 causation 之義也;"I have a watch,"猶云"I possess a watch,"此 have 達主有 possession 之義也;"you may play in the garden,"猶云"you are permitted to play,"此 may 達容許 permission 之義也;"Thou shalt not kill,"猶云"Thou art bound not to kill,"此 shall 達命合 command 之義也;"I will go,"猶云"I am resolved to go,"此 will 遠定見 determine 之義也;上之is, do, have, may, shalt, will 諸字,皆存其固有之義,故文法家謂之 Notional Verbs,亦謂之 principal Verbs;然有時聚其固有之義,而為侯助 tense sign (如 I have been ill) 聲助 voice sign (如 He is loved) 情助 mood sign (如 I work hard that I may gain the prize) 意助 sense sign (如 you do assist the storm)者,則謂之 Auxiliary Verbs 也.

副謂之最常用者, 異 be, do, have 三者者, 且捨此三者而外, 則皆不全云謂 Defective Verbs, 故今先論是三論 Be 字 用法, Uses of the Verb Be

A. Used as a Principal Verb, 用為正謂.

1. 'Be'字一名自然云間 Substantive Verb; 如 "God es," 独云 "God exists,"上既及矣; 辣丁文法家有言,云謂之變其類, 皆以 esse 為先 (esse = to be 有也, 在也, 故哲學家謂與理之大始為 esse),故称自然云謂 Verbum substantivum, 嚴子幾道日老氏謂世間一切事物,皆有待而

然,惟最初衆父,無待而然。以其無待、故稱自然,此在 西文為self existence,惟造化真字無極太極,為能當之 (見羣己權界論凡例),蒙 Substantive 創訓 self existence 之 義也

'Be' 字途存在之義者, 為完全調語之云調 Intransitive Verb of Complete Predication, 其下無崩補辭 Subjective Complement, 常語 there are, 譯言有,亦用此義.

2. 一名綴系云謂 Copula (or Copulative) Verb;如云"Knowledge & power,"智識者權力也:名學 Logic 言三段論法 Sullogism 若,代表推理者也,由三命題 propositions 組織而成。前兩命題,謂之前提 Premises,後一命題,由前推衡而出 謂之斷業 Conclusion,三者無能損益:命題者,代表斷定者也,名詞 Term 者,代表一概念者也;凡一命題背兩兩名詞,日主詞 Subject,日質詞 Predicate,主詞與質詞之間,必用 to be 為之級系,故謂之業詞,亦曰綴系 Copula or link.

'Be' 字言所有之品德 character 或所處之塊器 state 者, 為不完謂語之云謂Intransitive Verb of Incomplete Predication, 其下例有補辭.

- B. Used as an Auxiliary Verb 用為助情.
- 1. 方事之助 Sign of the imperfect tense: To be 之變體, 繼之以方事式 Imperfect participle, 則成各種之方事云謂 Imperfect Verbs; 如云"I am writing now."
- 2. 乘擊之助 Sign of the passive voice: To be 之變體,權之以受事式 Passive Participle,則成各種之乘聲云謂 Passive Verbs;如云"a letter is uritien."

實指語氣 INDICATIVE MOOD

Tense		Singular		PLURAL
Present Past	am was	2 art { wast wert	8 is was	1 2 3 are were

雌擬語氣 SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Tense	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	1	2	3	1 2 8
Present Indef. Perf.	be have been	be have been	be have been	be have been
Simple P. Indef. Perf.	were had been	wert hadst been	were had been	were had been
Compound P. Indef.	should be should have been	wouldst be wouldst have been	would be would have been	1. should be 2, 3. would have been 2, 3. would have been

論 Do 字用法 Uses of the Verb Do

A. Used as a Principal Verb, 用 為 正 間.

Do字於盎格魯撒遜語,原有兩形,一為d'on,訓行為之義,一為dugan,訓利益之義,今則兩形混合矣.

- 1. 以遂行為 perform 之義: 如云 "He can do this;" "He did the deed."
- 2. 以達遊覽 Visit a place of interest 之義; 如云"They are doing (visiting) Europe this year," (今年遊覽歐洲). 他若"To do the city," "To do the sights of the city," 曾用此義,譯言遊覽城中名勝.
- 8. 以遠縣離cheat之義;如云"The peddler did the servant girl in the false jewelry which he sold bor,"市販海此女婦,仍之以假首飾. 他若但語"To do a person brown,""To do a person in the eye," 增澤默人.
- 4. 以送致便 cause or make 之義; 如云"I do you to wit," (吾便子知之),
- 5. 以速放置 put 之義; 如云 "To do off,"="To put off," 譯言脫去: 又"To do on,"=To put on," 譯言加上; 藍二者指衣服言也. 然此常省作一字,如 doff字從 do off省,故義同 put off; don 字從 do on省,故義同 put on; dout字從 do out省,譯言滅之; dap字從 do up省,譯言進之,皆此例也.
- 6. 以達利益 avail or prosper 之義: 如云"How do you do?"此猶云"How do you prosper?"又如"That will do," 此猶云"That will prosper or succeed;" do 字如此用法為不及物之云謂也.

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B. Used as an Auxiliary Verb, 用寫助謂.

其為助謂。(1)獨用於剛整云謂之現在過去二時;(2)無論何懷 Tense,已有助部 be, have, can, may, shall, will 等字,例不再助;(3) be, have 二字,雖為正謂,亦無須助,固也,然此有變例,如云"Do have patience,""Do be quiet,"此實聽調也、又"Don't be lazy,"此味調也;又"Did you have to go?"此問調也;(4)於第二身單數用 dost,不用 doest,第三身單數用 dost,

- 1. 以為懸詞之助 Sign of the Emphatic, 如云"I do go," 此独云"I actually go;"又如"I did go,"此独云"I posttively went;"do, did 二字常重散之.
- 2. 以為問嗣之助 Sign of the Interrogative;如云"Do you learn?"此現在之時 Present Indicative 也;又如"Did you learn?"此過去之時 Past Indicative 也
- 8. 有時不用do字為助, 乃以句中之正謂移籍主名之前, 亦為問詞 如云"Hear you?""Lovest thou ma?" "Said he not so?"然此式今僅見於詩句中也
- 4. 以為購調之助 Sign of the Negative; 如云"I do not hear you,"又"He did not speak a word,"是也: 然有時不用 do 或 did 之助; 如云"I hear you not,"又"He spoke not a word;"前後二式,意義正同,顯前式宣令,後式宣古也.

否定問語 A negative question. 可分四式 如云"Do not we love?" not 字在主名之前, 此常酸也; 或 do not 二字, 省作 don't; 如云"Don't we love?" 此鄰俗也: 又如"Do we not love?" not 字在主名之後 此重調也, 或不用助謂; 如云"Love we not?" 此近古也.

答語之用 yes 與 no, 皆 视 句中之云 謂為正 Affir-mative Verb 為負 Negative Verb 而 後 定 也, 例 如:一

- Do not we love?
 Yes, we love. No, we do not love.
- 2. Don't we love?
 Yes, we love. No, we don't love.
- Do we not love?
 Ye, we love. No, we do not love.
- 4. Love we not?
 Yes, we love. No, we love not.
- C. Used as a Pro-verb, 用為代間.

以代正額,免其原務 如云"I do not spend so much as he does (= spends), 我 投不 岩 彼 之 步: 又 如"I awoke at six a.m., and so did (= awoko) you, '早晨六點鐘 我醒 而你亦 醛; 봝 and so did you 一 點. 義 同 you did so too, 質言之, you awoke at six a.m. too 也

Do字如此用法, 你有分別, 如云"And so do I," do字在前, 義同"I do so too,"源言吾亦如是; 又如"and so I do," do字在後, 義同"I do do so," 譯言吾實如是; 例下:一

He studies diligently.

And so do I, (哲 亦 勤 學). 此 猶 云 I study diligently too.

You ought to study diligently.

And so I do, (吾實動學); 此猶云 I do study diligently,

Do 字 不能代 be, have, can, may, shall, will 等字.此又宜知者

西指語 氣 INDICATIVE MOOD

Tense		SINGULAR		PLURAL
	1	2	3	1 2 3
Present	do	dost	doth does	do
Past	did	didst	did	did

虛 挺 語 氣 SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Tense	Singular			PLURAL	
	1	2	3	1 2 3	
Present { Indef. Perf.	do have done	do have dono	do have done	do have done	
Simple P. { Indef. Perf.	did had done	didst hadst done	did had done	did had done	
Compound P. { Indef. Perf.	should do should have done	wouldst do wouldst have done	would do would have done	1. should / do	

論 have 字 用 法, Uses of the Verb Have.

- A. Used as a Principal Verb, 用為正謂.
- 1. 以遂主有 possess 之義; 如云"I kao a watch;"此原義 primary meaning 也.
- 2. 以達必須 obligation 之義, 其後例用無定式:如云"I have to leave to-morrow," 明日必須改行.
- 3. 以途主便 cause or procure to be 之義, 其後例用受 耶式 passive participle; 如云"I hal (=caused or procured) a plan for a new house (to be) device by the architect,"新展之 圖, 已使工師給之. Have 字如此用法, 與 get 字相通; 如云"I have my watch repaired (受事式) in Shanghai,"此猶云"I get my watch repaired in Shanghai;"董 get 字亦有致 雜也.
- 4. 以達無常 prefer 之義, 其後例用 lotter, rather, sooner, lief 等字為補辭, 常語 "Had better," "Had rather," "Had soner," 肯爾義, 顯調也. 例如 "You had better go home," (不如歸去好); 又如"I ad rather die than suffer such disgrace," (遭斯縣, 無簡死); 案 had 字如此用法, 與 would 字相同, 乃虛擬語氣 大半文法家以為 would 字之稿, 是亦近矣, 但馬氏 Mason 不主此說, 以無確證也. (除見六篇).
 - B. Used as an Auxiliary Verb, 用為助訊.

既事之助 Sign of the perfect tense.

To have 之變體、機之以既事式perfect participle,則成各種之既事云謂 Perfect Verbs;如云"I have written a letter.

使既事之云間,義不及物,則助謂亦用 to be 之 變體;如云"He is gone,"此独云"He has gone;"又如"They are come,"出独云"They have come;"皆用此例.

實 指 語 氣 INDICATIVE MOOD

TENSE		SINGULAR		I	PLURAL
	1	2	3	1	2 8
Present	have	hast	hath has		have
Past	had	hadst	had		had

监 挺 語 氣 SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

TENS	E	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
		1	2	3	1 2 3
Present }	Indef. Perf.	have larve had	have had	have have had	have
Simple P.	Indef. Perf.	had had had	hadst had	had had had	had had had
Compound P.	Indef. Perf.	should have should have had	wouldst have wouldst have had	would have would have had	1. should } have 1. should } have 1. should { have had 2, 3. would }

- 2. 云謂字之正部 Principal Parts 有四,一曰現在之實指語氣 Present Indicative (即现在之時,如go, love),二曰過去之實指語氣 Past Indicative (即過去之時,如went, loved),三曰現在兩用式 Present Participle(或省作現在式,如going, loving),四日過去兩用式 Past Participle (或省作過去式,如going, loving),四日過去兩用式 Past Participle (或省作過去式,如going, loved),四月一個,則為不全云謂 Defective Verb (此山辣丁 Verbum defectivum來),例下:一
- A. Shall, will, may, can 四字, 紙有過去之時, 即 should, would, might, could, 是也.

論 Shall 学用法。

Shall 字原於整格發撒遜語之sceal,本義為負owe, 因負而生須當之義 the idea of obligation, 藍真於人則有當盡之務, 應為之分, 此義尚存於第二三身也.

- 1. 以遂命介 a command 之義; 如云"Thou shalt not kill,"汝不可我. 融命約章之類, 竹用 shall, 如上帝節四誠 the Fourth Commandment 云"Thou shalt labour six days, and do all thy work,"(一星期之內)汝當動力操作六日. 又天津條約十二款 Art. XII云"British subjects, whether at the ports or other places, desiring to build or open Houses, Warehouses, Churches, Hospitals, or Burial-grounds, shall make their agreement for the land or buildings they require, at the rates prevailing among the people,"英人在日岸或內地.欲購地建造住屋屯楼禮堂醫院家瑩之類,均按民價而給,公平定議,不得勒索; 皆此例也.
- 2. 以遠允諾 a promise 之義; 如云 "You shall receive a prize," 你必得獎; "He shall be blessed," 彼必受福.
 - 3. 以達恫喝 a threat 之義; 如云 "He shall surely die,"

彼當死, "If you do this, you shall be hanged," 沒不可為為 則縊之

- 4. 以進決定 a determine 之義; 如云 "You shall never see me aga.n," 必無相見.
- 5. 將來之助 S.gn of the Future Tense, 用於第一身, 專目將來之義 mere futurity 者 則為助謂, 用法見七篇.

論 Should 字用法.

- 1. 以達本分duty之義 用於實报Indicative,不限分數. 如云"One should obey one's parents,"此間順親為分所應然: "Judges should be merciful,"此間哀矜為義所常然: "We should be neat and clean,"此間潔淨為禮所宜然.
- 2. 以途命令a command 之義, 與 shall 相同, 但用 shall 語 帔, 如云"You shall go,"此謂吾令子去, 若易言"You shall go," 則 嗣 婉 夹, 遊此 謂 爾 分 宜 去, 非 喜 相 强 也.
- 8. 以选推知 inference 之義 不限身數;如云"Ha should have arrived by this time,"此間懷理而 植,此時彼已到來,他若"How old should you think I am?"汝皮我年幾何矣, "I should think that you are thirty,"我度简华三十來.
- 4. 以遂偶然 chance 之義. 用於實指; 如云"It is unfortunate that it shou'd be rausing now, for we cannot go to the garden, as we intended to do."此間本擬出遊,因兩而風,乃意外事也.
- 5. 虛擬之助 Sign of the Subjunctive, 用於 lest (=that not) 之後, 以達所由 purpose 之義. 不限候身數. 因 lest 字之後, 含 should 字外, 別無助謂可用, 如云 "Govern well thy appetite, lest em should surprise thee," 除見五篇.

官指語氣 INDICATIVE MOOD

Tense		Singular		PLURAL
Present Past	1 shall should	2 shalt shouldst	3 shail shaild	123 shall should

增 擬 語 氣 SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Tense	Singular		PLURAL	
Past	1 should	2 should shouldst	8 should	123 should

Note 1. 職擬無現在之式 Present Indefinite Form, 使電存於現在將來 智用此式,說辞五篇.

Note 2. 第二身單數、獲用 should 字, 而 今 加 st 者。 稳 起 之 例 也。

論 Will 字用法.

Will字原於盎格谷嚴遜語之William 正譯為'屬' 為'欲'至今此義尚存於第一身。

- 1. 以遂順欲 a wish or desire 之義; 如云 "I will go home," 此猶云 "It is my wish to go home."
- 2. 以達定見 a determine or intention之義 不限身數; 伽云"If you will gamble, nobody will trust you,"必欲賭博, 人將不汝信也: 又"I have frequently told him that he ought not to gamble, but he will do so,"吾普勒其不宜賭博,但 被必欲為之; will字於此, 將來之義亡奏.

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8. 以曾現在之習慣 present habit; 如云 "The ten toll not grow in cold country," 茶樹不產於寒地; 又"When frightened, an elephant toll burst away with a rush," 象受證則奔突; 凡此省言智見之事也.

常語 "This will do," "That will do," "It will do," 曾用此義, 譯言可也.

4. 将來之助 Sign of the Future Tense, 用於第二三身, 專言將來之義者,則為助問,用法見七篇.

論 Would 字 用法.

1. 以達開欲a wish or volition之義.不限身數: 如云 "If we would (=wish to) be great men, we should never be idie," 吾雖欲爲像人. 則不宜情, "If a man would keep out of debt, let him carofully regulate his expenditure according to his income."人 若不欲負債. 宜量入為出.

常語"would rather,""would better,""would sooner," 皆用此義、譯言問題 prefer to,如云"I would better die than go,"我简死不去;又如"You would rather have a B, and A.", 汝不如要物關地酒與誰打水;凡此情虛擬 語氣也.

2. 以達未定之願欲 unfulfilled wish, 用於濯擬: 如云"Would God we had died in Egypt!"解時被未死也: "would to God that I could help him."力不能為之意, 是於言外: "would that he were here!"言時彼實不在也; 凡此皆情意望切, 出於至誠也. 案"would God"猶云"Oh that it were God's will!"後訛為"would to God;"又"would Heaven,"猶云"Oh that Heaven willed,"後訛為"would to Hoaven;"之數訴案, 按顯天之詞也, 於見正論, 切語

would-be, 義同 wishing to be 顯為 pretending to be 冒為, 如云 ''a would-be murderer,''此言思意為兒子,因有所阻而未逮也

3. 以言已往之智慎 past habit, 用於實推,如云"My wife and I would (= were accustomed to) stroll down the sloping field,"是他.

實指語氣 INDICATIVE MOOD.

Tense		SINUULAB		PLURAL
Present Past	will would	2 wilt wouldst	8 will would	1 2 3 will would

鷹 擬 豁 氪 SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Tense	SINGULAR			PLURAL
Past	1	2	8	1 2 3
	would	wouldst	would	would

他 wil. 字 逡 遺 鳴 之 義, 則 為 弱 破 云 謂 Weak Verb (就 見 九 篇), 其 過 去 為 willed, 不 為 would; 如 云 '' He willed that all his property should go to his daughter,'' 彼 遺 鳴 以 所 有 射 藍 髓 其 女. ~

實 指 語 氣 INDICATIVE MOOD.

Tense		SINGULAR		PLURAL
Present Past	will willed	wilt willedst	3 wills willed	123 will w.lled

論 May 字用法.

May 字於盎格魯撒遜語為 u.ugan, 古義為克 to be able, 與 can 之 今 義相同

- 1. 以達自繇 liberty 之義(不為外物拘準): 如云"I may write," 此謂吾有作事之自由
- 2. 以達容許 permission 之義 如云 "You may go home," 此謂許该回家也. 他岩 "May I ask you to lend me this book?" 猶云 "Will you permit me to ask you to lend me this book?" 此有能之新求a polite request 也.
- 8. 以達成然或否 possibility 之義, 如云 "The weather may be fine to-morrow, and it may be wet; no one can tell beforehand,"明日或暗或南, 無人能言之, 又如"How old may he be?"彼年构幾何炎

其下用 as well (as) 者, 以递彼此何擇 an equality of choice 之義, 此比較之詞也; 如云 "If you have nothing to do, you may as well (=may equally) go to Fooshow with me (as stay here doing nothing)," 汝若無事假我赴閩(與居此職度一也).

- 4. 常語 "May-be," "May-haps," 葡回 perhaps, or it is possible, 浮言 "或者," "似乎."
- 5. 腹擬之助 Sign of the Subjunctive, 以选願欲 a wish 之義, 例用於句主之前; 如云"May God eye me!"願天容子; 又如"May you be happy!"顯爾有麗, 凡此曾用於希望祈騰之調也.
- 6. 虛擬之助. 以達綠由 purpose 之義, 例用於 that 字之後, 不限身數: 如云"He comes that he may see me,"被求為見我也.

肋爾二義, 皆見五篇.

論 Might 字用法.

- 1. 以達自蘇之義;如云"He might have gone to Shanghai yesterday if he had liked,"此謂昨日彼若有意赴中、儘可以去,並無阻礙,使行不得,但被不欲往,故未符去也.
- 2. 以達容許之義:如云"He said I might do so,"此實措語氣也:又如"HI I might speak with him, I could tell him something very important."不許接機之意,是於言外,此遊擬語氣也. 他若"Might I ask you to lead me this book?"意亦猜 may (見 may字第二義).惟用 might 字,語更婉曲,此猶云"Would you allow me to ask you to lead me this book, (If I were to be so troublesome as to ask you to permit me to do so)?"
- 8. 以達或然或否之義;如云"He might go if he might," might 字前後兩見,意義不同,前義為perhaps would, 後義為 to be allowed,此獨云'perhaps he would go if he were allowed,"不許可不得去之意見於言外,此亦應擬語氣也.

此用於第一身,則合 perhaps should 之稿,用於第二三身,則含 perhaps would 之義,此通例也,有時亦合 perhaps could 之義;如云"If I had wings I might (perhaps could) fly,"倘有羽翼,吾咸能飛.無異不飛之意,見於言外.

其下用 as well (as) 若, 義亦 独 may (彼此無異), 顧用 might 字, 微含不能 impossibility 之意; 如云 "You might as well make a cat swim as make that man drink," 汝强彼飲酒, 独之聚貓泅水: 意謂汝不能强之飲酒也.

4. 撒摄之助,以建黎由之義 例用於 that 字之後;如云"He came that he might see me,"此義亦精 may (見上第六義,但時為過去耳

實 崩 闰 式 INDICATIVE AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOODS.

Tense	Sincular			PLUMAL	
Present Past	1 may might	tnayest mayest mightest	nay might	1 2 8 may might	

確 Can 字用法

Can 字於盎格 移撒 邁語 為 Cunnan, 古義為知 know; 如 云 "I can do it," 此 独 云 "I know (how) to do it."

囊區別字 cunning 古路 can 之现在而用式,故 a cunning man, 猶云 a knowing man; 又 uncouth, 本義為 un-known (不知, 仲義為 strange (奇異), 其字於古為 uncudh, 此乃合 un 與 cudh 而成, cudh 即 cunnan 之過去兩用式 起.

1. 以遂能力ability or power 之義; 如云 "I can write English," 此情云 "I am able to write English."

农此為can 之今義,而may 之古義也

- 2. 以達容帶 permission 之義; 如云 "you can go or not, as you like," 光 瀬云 "you are permitted to go or not, as you like;"又如 "you can cat it, if you are a good boy," 此 酒云 "you are allowed to eat it, if you are a good boy."
- 3. 以達成可 possibility 之義; 如云"One can sail round the world."此独云"It is possible to sail round the world."

常語"How can it be?" 猶云"How is it possible?"又"How can that be?"猶云"Is it possible?"又"That can not be,"猶云"It is impossible;"智用此義. 棠二三兩義,與 may字相通.

8. 以这必然 certainty or inference 之義 例用於負語: 如云 "It cannot be true," 諒必不能. 又如"As he eags nothing, he cannot know the secret,"想必不知此(絕密之)事,以彼無言故.

输 Could 字 用 法.

- 1. 以言巴拉須之能力 past ability or power;如云"I could not do it," 此猶實"I was not able to do it."
- 2. 以言政然或否之事, 意存已往, 如云"I could not tatch the train for I was delayed by the way."

實指路 纸 INDICATIVE MOOD.

TENSE	Singular			PLUBAL
	1	2	8	128
Present	can	canst	can	ean
Past	could	{ couldest { couldst	could	bluoo

监 擬 語 氣 SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Tense		BINGULAR		PLURAL
Pagt	1 could	2 { couldest { couldst	8 could	1 2 3 could

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案 could 字古為 coude, 後沿 should, would 之式而加1, 此當字學者之所當知也。

B. Must, ought, beware, quoth 四字, 惟有全形而已.

論 Must 字 用法.

Must 字為盎格魯撒道語 motan 之過去, 北義為 准許 to be allowed, 為必須 to be obliged, 千無候身數之變, 紙此一形而已.

- 1. 以達准許 allowance 之義 如云 "You must not come in,"此 獨云 "You are not allowed to come in;" 案 must 字之遠許義, 今則獨用於負語 (must not), 使為正額, 宜用 may 字.
- 2. 以速必須 necessity or compulsion 之義, (此權操之於外); 如云 "You must come, I say!" 又如 "It must, I fear, be done," (吾恐不能不為). 他若"a man must eat for nourishment," 此言物理之必須 physical necessity 也; 又如"We must submit to the laws," 此言道德之必須 moral necessity 也; 肯用此美.
- 3. 以達必定a fixed determination 之義(此權操之於內); 如云 "I must finished this, before I go."
- 4. 以達必然 certainty or inference 之義; 如云"It must be so," 諒必如是. 他者"when the crops fail, famine must ensue;"又如"He must have arrived by this time;"凡此皆推度等理之必然也.

脸 Ought 字 用 法.

Ought 字古為 owo (負) 之過去: 如云 "The one ought five hundred pence, and the other fifty," (一負五百本士, 一負五十本士); 今 owe 之過去為 owed, 而 ought 則用為現

任,其義為duty(本分,義務),如云"We ought to tell the truth," 雅云 It is our duty to tell the truth," 此現在之時也:又如"He ought to have said so," 雅云"It was his duty to say so,"此過去之時也:案 should, ought二字,皆達此義 顧 ought 重新 should 輕也.

Ought 為及物云調 惟第二身限數用 oughtest, 餘則曾用本字, 無有變形, 非下之無定式, 即其受事, 例有 to 字.

論 Beware 字用法

Beware 字乃合 be 與 ware 而成, ware 即 wary 之古體, 由 整格 魯 撒 遜 韶 之 wer (陸 慎) 來, 欲 boware (=bc+ware =bc+wary), 譯 首 戒之 慎之、常用於 新使 語 氣: 並云 "Beware of wine;" "Beware of bragging:"亦用為無定式: 如云 "He told them to beware of false prophets;"其前又可加 can, did, must, shall 等字.

論 Quoth 学 用 法.

Quoth字(驗如 kwōth 或 kwǔth) 由盎格魯撒溫語之 Cwœthan 來, 譯貫(日)(質)(云), 與梵語之 gad (=to speak) gai (=to say) 同所田也. 以身數言, 則專用於第一三身 之單數 以時候習, 則為過去, 蓋 quoth 本為 quoath (此 个廢奏) 之過去, 故"quoth he" 猶云"said he."

C. The Dare 学用法

Dare 宇於古爲過去,今爲現在(見馬孫文法第九十二頁) 其義爲政; 如云'I dare eay,' 猶云'I venture to say,'

被用於第三身單數 本不著s (he dare), 而今有疑例; 如云"He dares to leave the room, (被敢雕此室), 此為首定之詞, 尾遊之s則無定式之to 管用也; 又如"He dare not act without authority,"(彼非奉命不敢為) 此為否定之詞, s 與 to 曾省也; 又如"Dares he presume to scorn us?"(被敢能配否戰爭),此為發用之詞, 不 s 而去 to 也.

過去之時,有 dared, durst 二字, 大抵肯定之制用 dared, 否定之制用 durst; 如云"We durst not permit it," 是也; 然云"He dared not leave the room;""She did not dare to touch the cricket,"亦合法者.

TENSE		SINGULAR		
Present	1 dare	2 darest	dares	1 2 8 dared
Past		durst or dared) dare	durst dared

實 指 語 氣 INDICATIVE MOOD.

便其義爲(桃)爲激),則爲及物云謂,四部皆爛, 非過去之時用dared 不用durst;如云"Hedared me to fight."

D. 输 Need 学用法

Need 字原於盎格魯撒遜語之 ned, 其義為必須 to be under a necessity to do something; 如云"Need you go to-morrow?"(用日必須去否), 又"He need not go home to-day,"(今日不須回家); 案 Need 字用法, 與 dare 同僚 使其義訓(要).(需) 則為及物云謂 四部竹備,如云"I need a Saviour,"(我需教主): "The best horse needs oreaking, and the best child needs teaching,"良馬要教列, 住兒要教育,此英籬也

E. 输 Wit 字 用 法.

Wit字於監格發撒選語之witan,其義為know,為see,此與wis知、wise智、vision 視覺, idea 觀念. veda 裝羅門繩急,其字於梵語為knowledge智融,由vil來知趣),wisard 現(質釋智人,董其字由 Vita來,知也),等字詞 被出也 点語"I do you to wik"猶云"I make you to know"也 雖若以wot為現在,wist為過去;如云"He wot"(=know-)neither what he babbles nor what he means,"(不知彼之所謂)此文家丁大里 Tyndall (1820—1898 A.D.)之句也;又如"They wist (=knew) not what had become of him,"(不知彼之下答如何) 此見於新約也.

今期獨用為無定式 to wit, 其義與 that is to say (易言之), namely (即是), Yidelicet (即) 諸福相同, 常見於契約及文之中, 如云"He left me by will all his land, to wit (=that is to say, etc.), the three farms;" 復遺囑貽我所有之地,乃三陛耳.

F. 镎 Worth 字用法

Worth字由盎格督撒選語之wearthan 來,其義為(至)遇入降)。今獨用於離擬語氣如云"Woe worth the day,""Woe worth the man,"以上二語,雖為先祖之詞,而微合做戒warning 聚愁 grief之意,其後之名物day (降災之日)man (權關之人)二字, 肯別接受事 Dative Case 也

G. Wont, hight, yelept 三字, 皆古之爾用式也,

THE YEAR

验 Wont 字用法.

Wont字為won之既專式 perfect participle, 其義為住 abide, 獨勒登 Milton 用"He wons,"—"He dwells,"即此義也,然won字今廢, 而wont字僅傳, 類 wont字今義為習 to be accustomed, 後"I wont,"猶云"I was accustomed,"此wont 為過去之時; 又"I am wont,"此wont 為過去兩用式,其結構之理同I am come, 今對如此用法.

論 Hight 字用法.

Hight 字 義同 19 called 成 was called, 此為惟有之柔 聲云調 the only English Passive Verb, 郎匪 稻 Longfellow (英 國大詩家, 1807—1882 A.D.) 有何云"Father he hight, and he was in the parish,"此猶云"He was called father, etc. 也; 其字由叁格咎撒遜爵之 hatte, hatan 來, hatte=I am called, hatan=to be called, 皆受事義也然今服矣.

論 Yelept 字 用 法

Yelept (or yeleped) 字為 clepe 之過去式, clepe 由整格魯撒選語之 clepan 來, to ca.l 呼也 to name 名也, 而y 乃古文過去式之前係 an old prefix of the past participle (見第九篇),此為大詩家斯賓塞爾 Spensor 最常用者也, 於是文家稷以爲例, 時亦用之, 爛爾発有何云:

"But come, thou goddess, fair and free, In heaven yelept Euphrosyrö."

天女字為幼洛神, 奶奶 微步出香座

8. 特異云謂 Anomalous Verbs (此自想 丁之 Verbum Anomalom 來), 其正部乃由二三不全云謂溪台而成, 如 am, was, been 三字, 由三根 three roots 特來, 此其若例也.

A. 實指語氣之現在器字,由古亞利安字根 the old Argan root 之 as 轉來.

Am (=as+m) 之 a。 為字根 as 之造體, 而 ne 為 me 之遗體 乃以著第一身之義, 其字於 性語為 asmi, 於 辣丁酯為 sum,

Art (=as+t) 之t 乃以著第二身之義

Are (=as+e) 原於北方古語之ar-on 也 案 art, are 二字之r, 即字根 s 之變體

Is(=ns), 維為字根,無身數之限, 古之尼亞山以著第三身之義者, 早已不見(古為 asth), 告級斯丕爾時代 Shakespearian Age, 故當用為來數; 如云"There is tears," 是也; 其字於梵語為 asti, 於藥丁語為 cst.

B. 實指與虛擬之過去器字,由盎格為嚴遜器之 wes 與 was 二字轉來

Was獨盎格預搬遜翻wesan之過去,本義為住abide, 與梵語之Vas (dwell) 间根出电.

Wast 之t, 亦著第二身之義,十四世紀之頃、章克利夫 Wyeliffe 始創此字, 前此則用 was (thou was).

Wert 之t, 亦著第二身之義, 今為臘擬之字, 古則 贈實並用, 普以代wast 矣.

C. 旅报新使二情與無定兩用二式之現在豬字,費 由盎格魯撒遜語之León 轉來

Be 原於盎格魯撒遜語之 beón,其字於楚語為 bhû, 於禁丁語為 fur 成 fore, 而 been 字亦原於 beón 也。然當 額勒查自時代 Elizabethan Age, 若狄斯丕爾。彌爾登譜家, 於實框之現在字,亦常用 be 云.

THE YERB

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云器之省维字, Contractions of the Verb

省雜之字 必用略點 Apostrophe('), 如 'd 為 would 敢 had 之省, 'll 為 will 之省, 'm 為 am 之省 're 為 are 之名 'rt 為 art 之省, 's 為 is 或 has 之省, 'l 為 it 之省, 've 為 have 之省, 是也.

" To Be "

1. Affirmative.

SINGULAR

I'm I am
You're i'ch are
he's sho's ti's tit

PRUBAL

we're you're they're } \begin{cases} we you they they they \end{cases}

EXAMPLES

I'm afraid to say.

Pm off.

I'm going,

You're late!

You're off!

You're in a hurry.

He's in snow.

It's going to rain.

It s of no consequence, 不相干物.

It's a nuisance, 可 脈 之 事.

It's done, 定價.

It's an ill wand that blows nobody good, 吳 告 啓 及.

We're going soon.

We're quite happy.

They're all here.

2. Affirmative.

hero's there's that's that's

EXAMPLES

Here's a letter for you.

Here's a pretty go. 驅 极之事. 案如字於此義同 trouble).

Here's to you, 器 君 一 船.

There's a man to see you.

There's a capital idea, 此妙法也.

There's the rub, 此 雞 粗 也

That's the ticket, 所為甚翰.

That's a nice house.

That's all right.

3. Interrogative.

who's ?

WHO H ?

what's?

what is ?

where's?

where is?

Who's afriad?

What's the time?

What's the page?

What's the news?

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What's the matter? {二語问意. What's to do?

What's up?何事,(案 up字於此,義問 astir).

What's the figure? 值 幾何.

Where's my hat gone ?

Note.—Who's 藏 以 代 wno has 用 者, 如 " who's got my knife?" 是 也。

4. Negative.

SINGULAR

I am't I am not
you aren't you are not
he an't the and the and
it isn't
'tisn't
'tan't
'tan't

PLURAL

EXAMPLES

Are you off?

No. I aun't, 我不去(俚語).

You aren't ill, are you?

He isn't gone yet.

It isn't late.

It isn't so.

'Tism't true.

'Tisn't yours.

'Tain't a copper, 英人指警察為 copper, 意謂此輩不是好人,猶俗云這不是好東西(俚語)

5.

SINGULAR

I was not
you weren't you were not
he wasn't the wasn't the wasn't twasn't twasn't twasn't twasnot

PLURAL

EXAMPLES

I wasn't true.

She wasn't born yesterday, 伊不易欺.

'Twasn't I, 非我也(俚语).

They weren't hurt.

Note.一些亦可用於問題,如"aren't you ashumed of yourself?"又 zeren't you there yesterday !" 是也.

'To Do'

1. Negativo.

SINGULAR

PLURAL

EXAMPLES

I don't believe it.

I don't know much about it.

You don't mean it! 如是平

Don't halloo till you're out of the wood, 異 强 .

He doesn't live i ere now-

They don't live together.

2.

SINGULAR

PLURAL.

EXAMPLES

I didn't even suspect han, 能不疑他.

I didn't know that before.

Note.一此亦用於問語; 如"Don't you see?"又"Why didn't you wa t?"是也。他符"Wien d'yo mean?"解意云何;又"What I'yo call him"(檔案人設),"When d'yo call it"(檔案行說。"What d'yo call it"(檔案行說。"What d'yo call it"(檔案行說。"What d'yo call 'em"(檔案人或某物,以上三点。意謂"丟音爲何, 晉潔底之"案 'em 矯t sean 之者 而 i'y, 爲 do you 之省, c'yo 或信 L'yor, d'yor 乃 市 尹之 隸 变人 學士 所 弗 道也。

THE VERB

'To Have'

1. Affirmative.

SINGULAR

I've I have you've you have he's he has she has

PLUBAL

we've you've they'vo \\

we you they'vo \\

we you they'vo \\

they'vo \\

we you they'vo

EXAMPLES

I've forgotten my book-

You've read this book, I suppose.

He's been sick-

We've a party to-day.

2. Negative.

SINGULAR

I you haven't \{ \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{you} \end{aligned} \text{have not} \\ \text{she} \end{aligned} \text{has not} \\ \text{she} \end{aligned} \text{has not} \\ \text{she} \end{aligned} \text{has not} \\ \text{she} \text{has not} \\ \text{she} \end{aligned} \text{she} \end{aligned} \text{has not} \\ \text{she} \end{aligned} \text{she} \end{aligned} \text{has not} \\ \text{she} \end{aligned} \text{she} \text{she} \text{she} \end{aligned} \text{has not} \\ \text{she} \end{aligned} \text{she} \text{she} \text{she} \end{aligned} \text{she} \text{she} \text{she} \text{she} \\ \text{she} \text{she} \text{she} \\ \text{she} \text{she} \\ \text{she} \end{aligned} \text{she} \\ \te

PLURAL

you haven't \begin{cases} \text{wo} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{cases} \text{have not}

EXAMPLES

I haven't seen him since.

He hasn't done this right.

You haven't got an egg apon you, have you?

Note.一此亦用於問辭,如 "Haven't you got this done yet?" 又 "Hasn't the doctor come?" 是也.

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3. Affirmative.

SINGULAR

PLURAL

EXAMPLES

I'd some business to attend to.
You'd plenty of time.

4. Negative.

SINGULAR

PLUBAL

EXAMPLES

I hadn't thought of it.

"Shall"

1. Negative.

SINGULAR

PLURAL

EXAMPLES

I shan't have time-

'Bhould'

1. Negative.

SINGULAR

PLURAL

EXAMPLES

I shouldn't wonder.

You shouldn't do that.

" Will "

1. Affirmative.

SINGULAR

PLURAL

1. Affirmative.

SINGULAR

PLURAL.

EXAMPLES

You'd better go at once.

He'd (=he would) have gone, if he'd (=he had) had Lime.

She'd (=she would) have been late, if she'd (=she had) stopped.

We'd like to know.

They'd (=they would) have gone, if they'd (=they had) had time.

SINGULAR

PLURAL

EXAMPLES

I'll go to-morrow.

I'l. give you the office, 吾先告汝.

I'll warrant you, 無疑

I'll be hanged if I do, 哲必不為.

If you'll go, I will, 被去吞亦去也

You'll come and see me.

He'll never catch the train, 被料不上游火取.

'We'll ask him to say grace at dinner to-night 晚餐之 時、精其就納

They'll all go.

They'll be late.

2. Negative.

EXAMPLES

I won't do!

I won't go.

He won t come.

It won't last long. 不能經久.

It won't keep more than a day or two, 此不遇經一二日.

Note.一键 will 字於中古英文為 wol, wo 由日耳是器之 wollen 轉 東重全滑用,如 won't 字節為 wol not 二字之為 胜 won't 過云 will not the

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'Would'

 $\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{d}}$ you'd he'd she'd it'd

we'd you'd they'd

I'd like to go.

2. Negative.

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EXAMPLES

I wouldn't do it.

He wouldn't like it.

It wouldn't do.

'May'

1. Negative.

SINGULAR

PECRAL.

(We) you they may not

EXAMPLES

I mayn't be there.

He mayn't come.

'Might'

1. Negative.

SINGULAR

you he she it

PLURAL

\{\text{We}\}\text{you}\text{might not}

EXAMPLES

THE VERB

I mightn't be able.

I mightn't be right.

"Can"

1. Negative.

SINGULAR

PEURAL

\{\text{We you they}\} can not

EXAMPLES

I can't understand.

I can't help it, 我不得已.

I can't sit so late, 夜深矣, 不能久坐.

You can't eatch me.

You can't take your pick, 随 平 取 之, 勿 腈 擇 也.

Sho can't walk without help.

She can't be so.

It can't be true.

"Could"

1. Negative.

SINGLLAR

THE VERD

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PLURAL

EXAMPLES

I couldn't go.

He couldn't go.

"Must"

1. Negative.

SINGULAR

PLURAL

EXAMPLES

I mustn't say.

I mustn't go.

You mustn't do so.

'Ought'

1. Negative.

SINGULAR

PLURAL

\{\begin{vmatrix} We \ you \ they \end{vmatrix} ought not

EXAMPLES

I oughtn't to tell you.

I suppose I oughtn't to say it before you.

You oughtn't to do that.

第四篇 CHAPTER IV

論 壁 Voice

離之一字,於古為 veis, 英法相同,蓋原於辣丁之vox,今分兩字,法調之voix,英調之voice,正譯為條群者所以滿句主之為施耶者也,柳為受事者也;何主施受不同,云謂字之雜因而異,一曰施事之剛整 Active Voice, 明其句主之為施耶者也 denoting its subject as the agent or doer of the action;如云"William struck Henry,"維度擊亨利,何主維潔,施事者也,何以知之,以云關(struck)為剛聲而知之也,亨利即受維維之雖者,為struck)為剛聲而知之也,亨利即受維維之雖者,為struck 字之受事,二曰受事之來發 Passive Voice, 明其何主之為受事者也 denoting its subject as the object of the action;如云"Fionry was struck by William,"亨利見樂於維度,何主亨利,受事者也,何以知之以云謂(was struck)之為柔葉而知其為受事者也

Active 宇由 赖丁之 activus 字來, 正譯為 施 doing, 言事主之動作, 施之於外, 外即受事之界 檢也 辣丁之剛然云謂 Verbum activum, 其尾縣曾以6議之, 如 doceo 猶云 I teach, 而英文之剛 雞云謂 Active Verb, 無變形者.

Passive 宇由辣丁之 passivus 宇來, 正譯為受 suffering, 言何主受外界之影響 也, 辣丁之柔聲云謂 Verbum passivum, 其尾聲 常以 or 別之, 如 doceor 猶云 I am taught, 而其文之柔聲云謂 Passive Verb, 乃用 to be 之變, 列於 過去兩用式 Past Participle of the Verb 之前而成之, to be 於此為助謂, 以著受罪之義.

施受對待之制,有施則有受,及物云間之所以

必有受事者也,亦惟有受則謂之施 使無受者,則非施也,不及物云謂 無受非施 故無異弊之可言,以異擊別何主之為施為受者,此惟及物云謂有是夬.

剛磐之句 Active Sentence, 變為柔聲之句 Passive Sentence, 試變其式 Form, 而不變其意 Meaning, 例以關鍵云韶之受事 the object of the active verb, 轉為柔聲云韶之何主 the subject of the passive verb, 而剛発云韶之句主 the subject of the active verb, 即用於介系字之後也.

	剛 群 之 切		
句 生	剛然云間	受事	
William	atrikes	Henry	
William	atruck	Henry	
William	wiil atrike	Henry	
	乘 骅 之 何		
何 主	乘蜂云翔	受事	
Henry	to struck	by William	
Henry	was struck	by William	
Henry	will be struck	by William	

靠 William 在介系字之後 紙有受專之名,而無受事之官,此所謂文法上之受事 非實際上之受事也.

制度之句, 施事當句主之位: 如云"Demosthenes delivered many very eloquent orations;"又"Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood;"又"Professor Morse planned the Atlantic Telegraph;"又"Wellington defeated Napoleon at Waterleo;"又"Victor Emmanuel governed the Kingdom of Italy;"凡此曾注意施事者也.

(注二) 赫維英之醫士,一千六百二十八年,著[血液循環之說] 公世

(注三) 廖爾斯, 剪之發明家, 試驗電報機於審礎 領與巴的獎 Baltimore 之間, 時一千八百四十三年.

(注四) 惠靈吞英之大將,滑鑼蘆之役,同盟軍 揽為大將,大敗拿破崙, 時一千八百十五年六月十八日也.

(注五) 维多利以馬努利二世 撒丁尼亞 Sardinia 之王也 以與大利之戰,名遂大震,一千八百六十一年 布告為意大利王。

乘聲之句,受事當句主之位;如云,"The Gulf of St. Lawrence was discovered by Cartier,"北美之密雕後灣、為法人加爾的所發見;"The combined naval forces of France and Spain were conquered by Nelson,"法關西與西班牙之聯軍艦隊、為英水師提得納耳遜所敗,"Tre Czar of Russia was assassinated by Nihilists,"俄臺兒刺於虛無黨,凡此皆注意受事者也:既重受事。則施主或言或際、無關紫要、故常省不用;如云"Napoleon was banished at St. Helena," 未被崙幽之於太平洋之雜治利那孤島.

(注意一) 云間之後有直接間接兩受專業,使轉為柔聲,任舉其一居句主之位,其一仍列受事之位;如云"A book was given him by me,"此以直接受事為句主也;又如"He was given a book by me,"此以間接受事為句主也。案希臘辣丁之文,惟直接受事,可轉為柔聲云謂之句主,而英文不然,間接受事亦可轉為柔聲句主也.

(注意二) 轉常切器,其中有剛然云謂與受事者(如 to take care, to take stops),可轉為柔然之句;如云

"Care is taken," "Steps are taken;"使仂語之後有介系字(如 to take care of, "to put an end to"),则先加受事(如 to take care of the child," to put an end to this slave trade."),而後轉為業學之句;如云"The child is taken care of;" "This elave trade is put an end to;"此又可轉為"Care is taken of the child;" "An end is put to this slave trade."

(注意三) 造境云龍,使轉為柔聲,則受事補嗣,變為句主補詞;如云"He was made king," (彼立為王);"Paris was appointed arbiter,"(巴酰斯學為仲裁); king 與arbiter 二字, 皆何主之補調也

(注意四) 云謂之為反動 Reflexive 互動 Reciprocal 者,不可物為柔然,以其受事與何主言问物也.

(注意五) 不及物云翻, 或後有同原受事者, 可轉為柔解; 如云 "The first britle was fought on the river Ticinus," (漢尼巴與羅馬人初次交戰. 任低西那河); 句主 battle 字, 於文法上有受事之名 於實際上無受專之雜, 故此式 Passive form 獨用於第三身也

(注意六) 不及物云詞,其後有介系字光,可轉為柔聲;如云"He was laughed-at by all;"又如"The man can not be depended-upon."

介系云謂,便轉為柔學,其後之介系字(如上句之at, upon),必不可省,若但云 Ho was laughed (at) by all," the man can not be depended (upon),便不可涵矣

(注意七) 不及物 云謂, 实下雖 有疏 狀 受 事, 不可轉為柔發

(注意八) 有云謂具剛整之形 Active in form, 而含受動之義 Passive in sense 者: 如云 "The milk amel's sour," 此

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稍云"The milk is sour when it is smelt;"又如"The book to printing,"此语云"The book is being printed."

(注意九) 有云謂具柔聲之形 Passive in form, 而含 赞動之義 Active in cense 考; 如云"you are mistaken,"此猜云"you have mistaken the matter;"又如"Why are you drawn?"此猶云"Why have you drawn your words?" 他若"I am come,"猜云"I have come;"又"He to gone,"猜云"He has gone;"背其例也.

(注意于) 菜 聲 云 謂, 儘 有 八 僕 Eight Tenses, 因 彙 言方 既 與 將 來 方 專. 皆 不 常 用.

第五篇 CHAPTER V

論情 Mood

Mood 之一字、原於辣丁之 modus, 譯言情, 情者所以著言者之語氣不同 む 蹈氣不同, 則云韶字之情亦及矣.

云謂字之身 Person 數 Number, 從何主而變換者, 以著其即有所專屬,專屬之情有三 tarce Finite Moods, 一日實指 Indicative, 二日嚴擬 Subjunctive, 三日斯便 Imperative, 三者以外, 皆混言其事, 不分身數, 岩無定式 Infinitive 曲字實用 Gerund 兩用式 Participle 是已.

I. Indicative Mood

實指將氣(辣丁謂之 modus indicativus), 所言與事實相符,蓋據事而言,言皆事實,故馬氏謂之 The Mood of Objective Predication,以專實腦於客觀也.

A. A Statement as a Fact

所言之事,皆為事實;如云"Snow as white."此實官監為白物也;"He did not come,"此實官彼未來也他若叩問之詞亦為實指·如云"Wall you solve the example?"此間汝解此例題否也.

B A Supposition as a Fact

設想之事,有與事實相符者,有言者之意以為事實者,如云"If the earth as round (and it is), men may sail around it,"言者之意,以地為關 依云 us,而地果圓

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此所想之理,與事實胞合; "If he conce (as I believe he will), he shall have a pleasant time," 當言之頃,被國未來,而言者信其必來 故云 comes. 他若 "Though he was here, I did not see him;"又"The man will not be admitted to the hospital, unless he is sick;"又"If a man works hard during the day, he rests all the better as night, 曾實指之詞也.

觀上譜句.可見實指語氣.亦用.hough (雖然), if (假使), unless (治非) 等報合字為發端,學者遇此.最易與虛擬語氣相泥,然虛實之辨在云褶字,與報合字無涉也;如云"If it us so,""If he contes,""If he so guilty, he will suffer,"凡此皆實指之詞也:又如云"If it be so,""If he come,""If he core guilty, he would suffer,"凡此皆直擬之詞也

数想之事、無論其異相如何使言者之意以為事實、則用實指語氣、若以為非事質則用施擬語氣 顧同時不得以為事實、又以為非事實此名學家所翻矛盾律Law of Contradition 也、惟勿犯病.

II. Subjunctive of Conceptual Mood

虛擬語氣、所言與事實相反、蓋邊應為言,言非事實 not as a fact, 乃言者之疆想 as a conception of the mind, 故馬氏謂之 The Mood of Conception, 又謂之 The Mood of Subjective Predication, 以思想屬於主觀也

案此情交法家大年謂之 Subjunctive, 原於採丁之subjunctivus, sub 下也, 後也, junctivus 屬也, 接也, 猶言此何屬於被何, 接於彼何, 原实所以得名, 即以虛擬之詞, 皆有兩句 two clauses 相接雖然, 其遂顯欲 a wish之義者, 常一句獨用來, 或謂之 Conjunctive 與 subjoined, 義者未安. 蓋此 祇就結構上立名也.

又業虛擬之詞,必有兩句相換,上已及矣,一子句 Subordinate or dependent clause, 一 學 句 Principal or antecedent clause, 子何又謂之待然之句 Conditional clause, 以其所言, 行待而然, 译何又謂之遂事之句 Consequent clause, 以其所言, 如其效驗 the consequence of the condition; 如云"If it was (待然子句), I shall not go (遼事母句);"於是文法家又謂之 Conditional Moud, 然所待者, 散為事實, 則用實推語氣; 如云"If le was quilty (待然子句), his punishment was too light (遼寧母句);"故此名康實相混,義雖較精乳未裁善誠不如用 Conceptual 之為意也, 馬氏以主觀客觀別虛實二情, 此說最精, 遊此就性質上立名也

虚擬之情 古之用法指廣, 全期較爽, 可分為三大別, 如下:

. A. Wish

A. 以達願欲a wish or will 之義 如云 "God bless you!" 此前天錫顏也." Long l'es the king! 此前天永命也

児祖祈祷之詞。古法不用副謂 may 字,文法家謂之簡式 Simple Form,如上二語是已,此用副謂 may 字(例最於何主之前)。謂之復式 Compound Form,此今法也,如云"May thy Kingdom cone"此所天國之速臨也;"May he rest in peace!"此新死者之冥福也;"May the tar! lie gently on his tomb!"此祝嗣a blessing也;"May his tomb lie heavily on him!"此祖詞 an imprecation也;"May this grass sufficiate me!"此報詞 an imprecation也;"May

以上諸句、視而可識技為虛擬之詞。蓋蘭式之 與實指云謂字 blesses, laves 異者,以其後不著 s、而被

式之與實指語氣之間語 異常,以其下不用聞號 Interrogation point 4L.

此在希臘辣丁二文、絹之 optative mood, 古之英 文亦然, 今此說 殷矣, 蓋 颐 欲 之事 僅 春 思想, 並非 事 實 此正 獻 挺 扔 氣 之本 指 机

B. 所屬欲之期, 與斟鬱和反 a wish contrary to the fact: to Z "I wish that he learned English (which he does not)," 言者之意, 欲其學英, 而彼實未學也; "I wish that he would learn English (which he will not). 灌 数 其 不 暴 英也; "I wish that he had learned English (which he did not). ' 盟其業已畢英、而彼實来會暴也: "I wish that he would have learned English (which he would not)." 知北縣 必 何 學. 特姑望其肖摩耳.

此類子句,亦用於 would that, Oh that 二語之後, 因其義問於 I wish that; 如云 "Would that I were young again." 此 独 云 "I trish that I were young again;" 又 如 "Oh! that it were possible, 此 独 云 "I with that it were possible."

华句用實指語氣

子句用謝梅爾名

Principal Clause

Subordinate Clause

(Indicative)

(Subjunctive)

(that he learned English.

I wish that he would learn English.

that he would have learned English.

使所願欲者,或所設想者,與事實相反,則何申 之云謂候變不拘常例

In Reference to Present, Future, or General Time

(a) SIMPLE FORM

用 南 權 之 過 去 the Subjunctive Past (亦 謂 之 the Past Subjunctive), 以當現在蔣來普通三時(泛論事理,不計 時候、故謂之尊通之時)、如上文云"Would that I were young again" 是已: 此不用 was 而用 were 着, 图 was 為 當 粉之過去the Past Indicative. 面 were 乃爾擬之溫去惠.

(6) COMPOUND FORM

(案 複式或 精之 Secondary Form, 亦 謂之 Conditiona) Form, 三名曾可用).

或用面擬之助謂 could, might, should, would 精字。 北後繼之以現在無定式the Present Infinitive,加上交云 "I wish that he would learn English" & C.

In Reference to Past Time

SIMPLE FORM (a)

用 散 挺 之 過 去 低 耶 the Subjunctive Past Perfect (亦 間之the Past Perfect Subjunctive), 以當過去之時,如上文 云 "I wish that he had learned English" 是 已.

COMPOUND FORM (b)

或用质挺之助器 could, might, should, would 器字. 並移職之以既專無定式the Perfect Infinitive, 如上文云 "I wish that he would have learned English' 星已.

拿 端框 云 翻, 以過 去用 為現在, 以過 去 低 專 用 **增温去、明其所言之事。 世非事實、此非生所謂今日** 豬 該 而 告 來 (見 灭 下 悠), 今 日 適 越 而 昨 至 也 (見 考 物論),

Π.

A PURPOSE

以选级 iff a purpose 之叢: 如云 "Give me this water that I may not thirst," 乞水之由,在於解涡, 放日達緣由 之義、因解渴須待得水、放不渴於實辟非事實。非事 實則用助那語氣机為官.

此類子句、例用 that 或 lest, 其以 that 為發端者、則 何中之助 紹, 現在之時用 may, 過去之時用 might: 如 云 "He locks the door that no man man enter: 又 " He locked the door that no man might enter:" 便以 lest (為 恐) 悠 發 繼. 則何中之助翻,無論現在過去之時, 韓用 should: 如云 "Govern thy appetite, lest sin should surprise thee." 此 現 在 也: "He governed his appetite, lest sin should surprise him," it is 去 礼.

COMPOUND FORM

Present Tense

母句用實指語氣

子句用雌艇蹈駕

Principal Clause

Subordinate Clause

(Indicative)

Subjunctive

He comes.....that he may see me

Post Tenso

He came that he might we me.

恐何之云謂,用祈使語氣,惟有現在一時.

Present Tense

Principal Clause

Subordinate Clause (Sabiunctive)

(Imperative)

Give me this water.....that I may not thirst.

Govern thy appetite lest am should surprise thee.

古之类文,此類子句,不用 may, might, should 譜字, 文法家謂之簡式Simple Form; 如云"Give me this water that I third not," X "Govern well thy appetite, lest am surprise thee," 又"Go thy way, lest a worse fate befall thee," 曾此例也.

III.

A Supposition.

A Mere Supposition.

所設想之事,明知不為事實、配言者站作是也 而已: 如云 "If a man had wings, he could fly," 人不能 稳 而言要妨作有照能 發之類: 又如"If he were alive, he would now be a man."當言之頃 被閱死來 而言者特設 未死成人之想: 若此思想 管與事實相反也

所 殷 想 老, 與 事 實 相 反, 則 句 中 之 云 相, 候 礎 不 枸 常 例, 上 低 及 奏, 茲 再 聚 例 以 明 之.

子句用雌擬語氣

Conditional Clause

(Subjunctive)

Present. If he were alive,

Future. If he had the wings of

a dove.

General, If there were no knaves and fool.

If it had not rained so Past. hard.

除旬亦用雌擬腦瓠

Consequent Clause (Spoinnetive)

he would now be a man.

how soon I should see you again.

all the world would be alike.

we should have some to Foochow yesterday.

(注意一). 子句之云謂,用虛擬之過去,則母句之助 罰 於第一身用should,於第二三身用would,其後繼之 以现在無定式;如云"HI were he, I should go;"又"If you loved your parents, you would obey them:" X "If he lost his money, he would never be happy again."

THE VERS

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(注意二) 子何之云 韶,用虚擬之過去既事,則母何之助聞,於第一身用 should, 於第二三身用 would, 其後繼之以既事無定式: 如云"If I had had wings, I should have seen him;" 又"If you had gone there, you would have seen him;" 又"If my nunt had been a man, she would have been my uncle."

古之类文, 母句之云制, 亦有不用模式而用簡式者; 如云"I had fainted, unless I had believed to see the goodness of the Lord,"此間式也; 今则常云"I should have fainted,"此模式也.

(注意三) 母句之助問,於第一身用 would,常含'欲'義,於第二三身用 should,常含'须'義,如云"If I had the wings of a dove, I would (=wished to) for to those whom I love"是已, 若用 could, might 二字,則無三身 three persons之異義矣,(以上三例最宜注意)

發端之主字,常省不用,乃以云謂字惟於何主之前,而謝擬之歌自治,以文字論之,此為古雅,例如:一

- 1. Were I (= if I were) he, I should go, 此以正謂 were 近於句主之前也.
- 2. Had it (=if it had) not raised so hard, we should have gone to Foodhow yesterday, 此以助剂 had 假於何主之前也

二式相等 Equivalents

were I	If I were ——.
用 { were I ——————————————————————————————————	If I had
用 (should I——。	If I should
would be	If he would
平 { would he, might he, could he,	If he might
用(could he	If he could,

有時證事母句獨用,而待然子句不願,因可會知其意,例如"I should not have done that (if I had been you or he);"又如"How much would you pay for the watch (if you wished to buy it)?"如此用法,以文字输,则取其髓,以循氣論,则取其處.

虚擬之云謂字,以正為負,夢者過此,最難分 晚, 茲將常用語式五十,詳釋於下, 應幾一號了然

- 1. I should if I could (= I cannot, and therefore I shall not).
- 2. I should if he could (= no cannot, and therefore I shall not).
- 3. I would if I could (= I cannot, and therefore I will not).
- 4. I would if he could (= he cannot, and therefore I will not.)
- 5. I might if I could (= I cannot, and therefore I shall not).
- 6. I might if he could (= he cannot, and therefore I shall not).
- 7. I could if I could (I cannot, and therefore I cannot.).
- 8. I could if he could (-he cannot, and therefore I cannot).
- 9. He would if he could (= he cannot, and therefore he will not).
- I should if I might (= I am not allowed to do so, and therefore I shall not).
- 11. I should if he might (-he is not allowed to do so, and therefore I shall not).
- 12. I would if I might (=1 am not allowed to do so, and therefore I will not).
- I would if he might (=he is not allowed to do so, and therefore I will not).
- 14. I could if I might (=I am not allowed to do so, and therefore I cannot).

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- 15. I could if he might (= he is not allowed to do so, and therefore I cannot).
- 19. I might if I might (=I am not allowed to do so, and therefore I shall not).
- 17. I might if he might (he is not allowed to do so, and therefore I shall not).
- 18. He might if he might (=he is not allowed to do so, and therefore he will not).
- 19. He would if he might (=he is not allowed to do so, and therefore he will not).
- 20. He could if he might (= he is not allowed to do so, and therefore he cannot).
- 21. I should \{ \text{if I would \text{if I chose \text{if I liked}} \} = \{ \text{i am not willing to do so, and \text{therefore I shall not.} \}
- 22. I should if he would (= he will not, and therefore I shall not).
- 23. I should if he should (= he will not, and therefore I shall not).
- 24. I would if he would (- he will not, and therefore I will not).
- 25. I could $\begin{cases} if \ I \ would \\ if \ I \ choss \\ if \ I \ liked \end{cases} = \begin{cases} I \ \text{am not willing to do so, and} \\ \text{therefore I cannot.} \end{cases}$
- 26. I could if he would (=he will not, and therefore I cannot).
- 27. $I = \begin{cases} if \ I \ would \\ if \ I \ chose \\ if \ I \ liked \end{cases} = \begin{cases} I \ \text{an not willing to do so, and} \\ therefore I \ shall not. \end{cases}$
- 28. I might if he would (-he is unwilling to do so, and therefore I shall not).
- He might if he chose the chose the reference he will not.

- 30. He could if he chose the refere he cannot.
- 31. I should if I had (= I have not, and there'ere I shall not).
- 32. I should if he had (= he had not, and therefore I shall not).
- 33. I would if I had (=I have not, and therefore I will not).
- 84. I would if he had (= he has not, and therefore I will not).
- 35. I could of I had (=I have not, and therefore I cannot).
- 36. I could if he had (-he has not, and therefore I cannot).
- 87. I might if I had (=I have not, and therefore I shall not).
- 88. I might if he had (= he has not, and therefore I shall not).
- He would if he had (=he has not, and therefore he will not).
- 40. He could if he had (= he has not, and therefore he cannot)
- 41. I should if I were (= I am not, and therefore I shall not).
- 42. I should if he were (-he is not, and therefore I shall not).
- 48. I would if I were (= I am not, and therefore I will not).
- 44. I would if he were (= he is not, and therefore I will not).
- 45. I could if I were (=I am not, and therefore I cannot).
- 46. I could if he were (= he is not, and therefore I cannot).
- 47. I might if I were (= I am not, and therefore I shall not).
- 48. I might if he were (= he is not, and therefore I shall not).
- 49. He would if he were (= he is not, and therefore he will not).
- 50. He might if he were (= he is not, and therefore he will not).

> Examples

1. Ji I could write as well as you, I should be very glad. 此独云I cannot write as well as you, and therefore I shall not be very glad; 見語式一,則知其解奏: 今一阵既豫,而三反無難 故以下例句,不作註解紙書註式第幾已耳.

- 2. I would go to school to morrow if I could, (語 式 三).
- 8. If I could write better, I might obtain a degree, (語 式 五).
- 4. If I could speak English much better, I could be an interpreter, (語式七).
 - 5. He would go now if he could, (新 太 九).
- 6. If I might speak with him, I could tell him something of importance, (語式中國).
 - 7. If I might see him, I might obtain his consent, (語式十六).
 - 8. He might go if he might, (語 式 十八).
- 9. If he would help me I should finish before noon, (語 太 二二).
- 10. I should be very glad if he should come to Foodbow next week, (語 文 二 三).
 - 11. I wight go to Hankow to-morrow if I likel, (語式二七).
 - 12. He could translate this despatch if he chose, (語 式 三 十).
- 18. If I had been in his place, I should have paid the money. (語 式 \equiv).
- 14. If our horse had not fallen down, we should not have missed the train, (指 武 三二).
- 15. I could have helped you, if you had asked me, (游太三六).
- 16. If I had my bow in my hand, I might show you (許式 三七)
- 17. If he had been killed, it would have been better, (語 式 三 九).
 - 18. If a man had wings, he could fly, (語 式 四十).
 - 19. If I were you, I should not buy that watch, (語 式 四 一).
 - 20. If I were the teacher, I would do so, (語 式 四 三).

以上語式,僅大行之數,固不能鑑,然大綱已具於此矣,養悟者觸類旁通,其戀用亦正無窮耳.

B. A Possible Supposition

所設想之事,在政然或否之間 possibility;如云"If he be sick, he will not come;"又"Unless he study hard, he will surely fail;"又"Though he slay me, I will trust in him;"曾其例也.

子切用離擬之現在 時何用資格語氣
Conditional Clause
(Present Subj.)

If he be sick,

Unless he study hard,

Though he slay me,

I will trust in him.

(注意一) 子句之云謂, 意存於現在將來普通三時, 則用虛擬之現在 the subjunctive present 亦 都之 the present subjunctive); 如云"If he be really sick, he will not come,"此意存於現在也;又"If I see a tiger, I shall kill it,"此意存於將來也;又"If the line be bisected its segment, it will contain a square,"此泛論事理, 被稱普通之時也.

(注意二) 降何之助嗣,於第一身用shall,於第二三身用 will;如云"If I meet him, I shall know him at once;"又"If you run after two hares, you will catch neither;"是也: 若於第一身用 will,則含'欲'義,於第二三身用 shall,則含'須'義

(注意三) 降句之云酮,亦用新使器氣,如云"If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out," 岩右目致爾於罪, 扶而去之,(以上三例,亦宜注意).

特然子句, 其前所用黎合字, 古時甚多, 今之常用者, 僅有 although, except, if, lest, provided, that, though, unless, whether, etc., 等十餘字, 如云"If the master say the crow is white, the servant must not say that it is black;"又"Unless the sky fall, we shall catch no larks," (unless 義同 if not, '岩菲,''險却,'曾可譯也);又"Let no man steal, though he be poor," (though 字於此, 義同 even if. 岩用於實指對氣, 則含 notwithstanding, 或 nevertheless 之義),又"Whether he allow me or not, I will go to Peking," (whether 则 or 相應為用, 於此義同 either if—or if, 故此独云"enther

論子何之云間,用實指慮穩之維

1. If he is sick, he will not come.

If he allow me, or if he not allow me").

2. If he bs sick, he will not come.

前語之云謂用is 者, 首下無疑, 信其固点, 故用實指語氣 而後語之云聞用bo 者, 言者信其或然, 但不敢執定, 故用旅遊語氣, 雖然, 二者為則甚微, 故今法遇此, 肯用實指之情, 亞氏 Adans 謂今之英鄙, 欲廢虛提之情, 此當指第二義 (a possible supposition) 而貢, 若夫第一義 (a mere supposition), 必不可廢私

論子句之云器 用現在過去之辦.

- 1. If I see a tiger, I shall kill it.
- 2. If I should see a tiger, I shall kill it:

所設想者,當 在於 將來,則于句之云 嗣,用虛擬之現在者(如 前語 If I see a tiger),以著言者之意,信多疑少,信多疑少,故今法常用實指語氣,用虛擬之過

去者(如後語 HI should see a tiger),以著言者之意疑多信少、疑多信少 故用虛擬語氣為較合也

論母句之云湖 用實指虛擬之辨

- 1. If I should see a tiger, I shall kill it.
- 2. If I should see a tiger, I should kill it.

已上二語,于何之云間、同用旗擬(如 HJ should see a tiger), 而意義不同者何也、監前衙母句之云間用實指者(如 I shall kill it),以明所待之事,未必曾雄、而後語母何之云謂用虛擬者(如 I should kill it),以明所待之事,不可為專實,徒存思想而已,所待之事 所非實,則其效驗,亦托空首,故用脈擬為官,總之職擬之調,須觀上下文 the context 何如 然後定其意義也.

1. 子何與唯何之云韶、皆用實稅、

If he is sick.

he will not come.

2. 子何用虛擬之現在。而母何用實脫語氣.

If he be sick,

he will not come.

If I see a tiger,

I shall kill it.

此類子句,全常用實證語氣.

8. 子何用 瀧 擬之 過去. 而 母 句 用 實 指 器 氣.

If I should see a tiger,
If I saw a tiger,
If I were to see a tiger,

以上三語同意。子句之云韵,用過去之時而言 將來之事者該疑doubt 也

4. 子句與母句之云韻, 皆用雕挺.

If I should see a tiger,
If I can a tiger,
If I were to see a tiger,

If I were to see a tiger,

·此類子句者用實指語氣便或俚語a Vulgarism, 此又宜知者

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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Active Voice

Present Indefinite

(發端用if, that, though, lest, etc., 等等).

Singular			Prun	
1.	I	give	1.	We
2.	Thou		2.	You
8.	He		8.	They

現在之時、不論何身何數、云謂字傳用本字、而 不變形 此典實指云謂字之givest, gives 異也.

PRESENT IMPERFECT.

(费端用 II, that, though, lest, etc., 等字).

		be giving	1. 2.	We You They	te giving
8.	He)	ð.	They)

現在之方本,不拘身數,助關皆用本字,而不變形,此與實指語氣 If I am giv.ng, If thou art g.ving, If he is giving, If we are giving, etc. 等語異也.

咸謂 If I be giving 為古式之職擬 the old form of the subjunctive, 而 If I am giving 為今式之虛擬 the modern form of the subjunctive, 則大錯矣.

PRESENT PERFECT

現在之既率,不拘身數、助器皆用 have, 此與質措語 氣之 hast, has 異也

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

(此不常用)

2.	I Thon He	have been giving	2.	Wo You They	have been giving
----	-----------------	------------------	----	-------------------	------------------

PAST INDEFINITE

1. Simple Form

(發 编 用 if, that, though, lest, etc. 等字).

1.	I gave	1.	We	}
2.	Thou gavest	2.	You	gave
8.	He gave	8.	They) ⁻

此與實指之過去the past indicative 相同.

2. Compound Form

A. (發端不用軟合字)

1.	I should)	1.	We should		
2.	Thou wouldst giv	a 2.	You would		V0
8.	He would }	8.	They would)	

B. (發端用 if, that, lest, etc. 等字).

$$\left. \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{1.} & \textbf{I should} \\ \textbf{2.} & \textbf{Thou shouldst} \\ \textbf{3.} & \textbf{He should} \end{array} \right\} \textbf{give} \qquad \left. \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{1.} & \textbf{We} \\ \textbf{2.} & \textbf{You} \\ \textbf{3.} & \textbf{They} \end{array} \right\} \textbf{should give}$$

PAST IMPERFECT

1. Simple Form

(發 檔 常 用 if, that, though, etc. 等 字).

2.	I were Then wert He were	giving	2.	We You They	were giving
----	--------------------------------	--------	----	-------------------	-------------

古之英文過去之方事,不拘身數,助謂骨用were,而令thou用wert者,後起之例也.

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2. Compound Form

A. (發端不用整合字).

B. (發端用 if, that, lest, etc. 等字).

 $\left. \begin{array}{c} \textbf{1.} \quad \textbf{I should} \\ \textbf{2.} \quad \textbf{Thou shouldst} \\ \textbf{8.} \quad \textbf{He should} \end{array} \right\} \text{ be giving } \left. \begin{array}{c} \textbf{1.} \quad \textbf{We} \\ \textbf{2.} \quad \textbf{You} \\ \textbf{3.} \quad \textbf{They} \end{array} \right\} \text{ should be giving }$

PAST PERFECT

1. Simple Form

(發 檔 常 用 if, though, unless, etc. 等字),

 $\left. \begin{array}{ll} 1. & \text{I Lad} \\ 2. & \text{Thou hadst} \\ 3. & \text{He had} \end{array} \right\} \text{given} \qquad \left. \begin{array}{ll} 1. & \text{We} \\ 2. & \text{You} \\ 8. & \text{They} \end{array} \right\} \text{had given}$

此與實術之過去既專 the Past Perfect Indicative

2. Compound Form

A. (發端不用報合字)。

 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \textbf{1.} \quad \textbf{I should} \\ \textbf{2.} \quad \textbf{Thou wouldst} \\ \textbf{3.} \quad \textbf{He would} \end{array} \right\} \text{ have given} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \textbf{1.} \quad \textbf{We should} \\ \textbf{2.} \quad \textbf{You would} \\ \textbf{3.} \quad \textbf{They would} \end{array} \right\} \text{ have given}$

B. (發 端 常 用 If, though, unless, etc. 等 字).

 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \textbf{1.} \quad \textbf{I should} \\ \textbf{2.} \quad \textbf{Thou shouldst} \\ \textbf{3.} \quad \textbf{He should} \end{array} \right\} \text{have given} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \textbf{1.} \quad \textbf{We} \\ \textbf{2.} \quad \textbf{You} \\ \textbf{3.} \quad \textbf{They} \end{array} \right\} \text{should have given}$

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

(此不常用)

1. Simple Form

 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \textbf{1 had} \\ \textbf{2. Thou hadst} \\ \textbf{3. He had} \end{array} \right\} \text{Leen giving} \left. \begin{array}{l} \textbf{1. We} \\ \textbf{2. You} \\ \textbf{3. They} \end{array} \right\} \text{had been giving}$

2. Compound Form

虛擬云調 第二身單數加-est 酸-st 者(如 gavest, hadst, shouldst, wouldst), 皆後起之例 a 古亦無是

PASSIVE VOICE

PRESENT INDEFINITE

(發端用 if, that, though, etc. 等字).

PRESENT IMPERENCE

(此 罕 台 用)

(發端用if, that, though, lest, etc 等字).

PRESENT PERFECT

(發端用if, that, though, etc. 等字).

1. I 2. Thou have been given 2. You 3. He have been given 3. They

PAST INDEFINITE

1. Simple Form

(發 端 用 if, that, though, etc. 等字).

2	I were Thou wert He were	given	2.	We You They	were given
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2. Compound Form

A. (發端不用軟合字).

I should
 Thou wouldst be given
 You would
 be given

B. 後端若有聚合字、惟第二身軍數用 shouldst, 餘則會用 should).

PAST IMPERFECT

(此罕 作用)

(發 蟾 用 if, that, though, etc. 等 字).

1. I were
2. Thou wert being given 2. You were being given 8. They

PAST PERFECT

1. Sample Form

(發 随 用 if, that, though, etc. 等字).

1. I had
2. Thou hadst been given 2. You and been given 3. He had

2. Compound Form

A. (發端不用軟合字).

1. I should
2. Thou wouldst have been 2. You would have been 3. He would given 3. They would given

B. (發端若有擊合字,惟第二身單數用 shouldst, 徐則費用 should).

Imperative Mood.

新使語氣(辣丁謂之, Modus imperativus), 所以達言者之顯欲也,蓋必有欲而以命人,如云"Take off your hat;"或以求人,如云"Lead me your book;" 馬氏爾之The Mood of Volition, 斯韦斯思. 新使之云謂 Imperative Verb, 其句主智第二身(thou, you, or ye), 常不明言;如云"Come here;"又 Open your eyes, and look around you;"若明言之,则用於云謂字之後;如云"Go ye;"又"See you to your own affairs;"又"Go thou and do likewise."

成日英之古文,有用 thee 以代 thou 看, 如云"Haste thee;""Hear thes;""Fare thes well;"是 他.

斯使之云關 僅有現在一時, 肯用本字而不變形 (如 go, see, come 精字). 文法家謂之云謂字之根 the root of the verb, 因云謂字各體皆由此而出也.

AFFIRMATIVE FORM

SINGUL AR

PLURAL

2nd person. Give (thou). 2nd person. Give (ye or you).

肯定語式,達仿命 a command 規 勸 an exhortation 來 乞 an entreaty 醬 裳 如云 "Be a good man," 此 伤 令 也; Forgies and forget," 此 規 勸 也;" Give me some bread," 此 求 乞 也.

OLDER NEGATIVE FORK

2nd person. Give not (thou). 2nd person. Give not (ye or you).

MODERN NEGATIVE FORM

2nd person. Do not (thou) give 2nd person. Do not (ye or you) give-

否定語式, 違禁止 a prohibition 之義; 如云 "Turn not thou away," 汝不可去; "Disobey not your parents,"不可違背父母.

EMPHATIC FORM

2nd person. Do (thou) give. 2nd person. Do (ye or you) give.

感切語式,常達求乞之義;如云"Do help to lift this box;"又"Do pity me."

THE VERR

使所欲之事, 涉於第一三身者, 於古之英文, 則 用 斯 祭 語 策: 如 云 "Confide we in ourselves alone"(倚信 自己), 此 看 云 "Lat us confide in ourselves alone;" 又 "Laugh those that can " (任人 譏笑), 此 豹 云 "Let those laugh who can;" 今於詩中猶常用之,特於散文中不數觀耳。他 北 "Suffice at" (加 基 是 农)。 狗 贯 "let it suffice:" 文 "So be it"(心 順 如 是)、物 當 "so let it be;" 替此例 也

全則用及物云關 let 字, 繼之以無定式: '如云 "Let us pray," let 字 為 新 使 之 云 瞬, 句 主 you 字際 不 見. 而無定式之云朝 (to) pray 與us相合為let字之受耶 大华文法采以let字為助副. 眼矣

APPIRMATIVE FORM

SINGULAR

PLURAL

Ist person. Let me give.

Ist person. Let us give.

Srd person. Let him gave.

3rd person. Let them give.

OLDER NEGATIVE FORM

Ist person. Let me not give.

1st person. Let us not give.

3rd person. Let him not give.

3rd person. Let them not give.

MODERN NEGATIVE FORM

1st person. Do not let me give.

1st person. Do not let us give.

3rd person. Do not let him give. 3rd person. Do not let them give.

EMPHATIC FORM

Ist person. Do let me give.

Ist person Do let us give.

3rd person. Do let nim give.

3rd person. Do let them give.

Hypothetical use

新使之关照,有脏言数据之事 a supposition 如云 "Resist the devil, and he will flee from you." 此 獨 云 "If you resist the devil, he will floe from you," 狡若抵抗魔鬼,彼將 醒 去: 又如"Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves." 此 港 云 "If you take care of the pence. the pounds will take care of themselves." 若汝情分金. 則兩 金自借.

Absolute use

新使之云期有睦鄉所抵贈而獨用:如云"Behold, this dreamer cometh," behold 字 乃斯便之云副, 與何 中 this dreamer cometh 三字, 不相振屬, 按日獨用 仙岩 "Give me some money, say, ten pounds." 議 給 我 約 十 磅 之 數: 又如云"He had run, say, ten miles," 彼走 杓十里,上 二語之 807 字。如此用法。截為約計、皆振所屬而獨用

節 六 篇 CHAPTER VI

输無定式 1. Infinitives

Infinitives字,義循 unlimited,無限.無定,費可釋也, 其得名之故,即以無身數之變,無身數之變,故不能 用為問語 Predication 也.

据定式之性質、純然云糊 散彩日 Mood、然其正用 principal use, 即為名物。因又簡之 Verbal Noun; 業套格魯撒 遜路、無定式原有爾形, 一為 Simple Infinitive, 後有一 an 之尾音, 如 writ-an = to write; drine-an = to drink; 二為 Gerundial Infinitive, 後有-anno 或-onne 之尾音, 而前即可 to 字, 如 to writ-anne, = to write=for writing; to sow-enne, = to sow = for sowing; 此 專用於 Dative 之位, 放文法家又 請之 Dative Infinitive, 而彼則用於 Nom.native 與 Accusative 之位也.

Nominative and Accusative, writ-an=to write (Simple).

Dative, to writ-anns—for writing (Gerundial). 降而 Gerundial Infinitive 之尾音 o失去,如 o writ-anne. 變為 to writan,而 Simple Infinitive 之 writan 具其同形,因误加 to字於前, 弦使雨形混合,故於今强有一形也.

無定式之性質 Nature of the Infinitive, 無定式之云 謂, 當用作名物區 別 破 狀之時, 其下可得受事補詞以及 就 狀之詞, 凡 此 皆 與 蕁 當之名物 區別 疏 狀不同, 以 其 具 有 云 謂 之 性 質 也.

A. 有關歷季釋之別;如云"To climb steep hills requires slow pace at first."(登順嚴者,始要優多)此關歷之無定

式也; "To be believed comes from always speaking the truth," (見信於人、由其當不能言),此柔聲之無定式也.

B. 有正說負說之分:常留"That is to be"(將來的), 'That is to say"(易言之),此肯正說之證式也;又"Not to mention"(不言)"Never to be done"(臭彈),此皆負說 之器式也;凡疏狀字違負義,如never, not等,例從於無 定式之前,此又п知者.

有時無定式置於賴,以證無切Emphatie之意,如云"Do it you must,"是他.

O. 無定式之云即 候變不備. 惟有四式 four forms, 開為現住. 兩鳥過去. 然究其實. 四式告言事之政就與否 Completeness or meompleteness, 非非贯時也

1. The Indefinite Form of Infinitive.

現在之無定式;如to go, to write, 是也;文法家常 調之Present Infinitive.

北川於 shall, will, can, may, must, need, ought 精学之後,以言現在或未來之事 如云 "I can walk now;"
"He may go home to-morrow."

北州於 should, would, could, might 精字之後.以言已往之事 past action or event; 如云 "The dog would come every day to the door," 此言 past habit 也, "He could walk yesterday," 此言 past ability 也; "My father told me that I might go yesterday," 此言 past permission 也.

何中之云謂,無論何時,其下可用此式;如云"He wishes to go," 是也.

2. The Perfect Form of Infinitive 既事之無定式.如 to have gone, to have written,是也,文法家常聞之 Perfect Infinitive.

其用於shall, will 二字之後。常言將來之既事。如云"I shall have left before your return;"又"The letter will have veen written by three o'clock."

其用於 can, may, must, need, 諧字之後,常言往事 past action, 亦言既事 Completed action, 例如:—

Ho may have gone yesterday, (此 實 往 事).

He may have arrived already, (此 首 既 事).

(注意) May 字 如此用法,例递 possib.hty 之 義.

He must have gone yesterday, (IF B).

I cannot have used him before, (村 附).

(注意) Must, can 二字於此 皆達 certainty or inference 之義,正說用 must. 負配用 can, 此亦前及素。

> He need not have your yesterday, 已去之思. 兄份言外. If he carne yesterday, he will have seen my uncle.

(注意) Will have soon 於此亦言往事,義同 saw字.

Two days ago you will have received the letter which I wrote to you a week ago; if you did not receive it, the letter must have been delayed, or it may have been lost, 上 墨 期 會 出 寸 楷. 前 日 計 已 收 到 表. 否 則 必 為 留 滯 他 方, 或 付 之 供 稿 亦 未 可 知.

其用於should, would, could, might, ought 賭字之後, 以言未遠之事, 康存於已往, 如云"I should have gone yesterday,"又"He would have gone yesterday,"又"I could have gone yesterday,"又"He might have gone yesterday,"又 "He ought to have gone yesterday,"凡此曾謂因有所阻, 故 未舊去也

其用於過去之云謂 wished, hoped, intended 等字之後,亦言 逐之事,如云 "He wished to have gone yesterday."

叉"He hoped to have gone yesterday," 又"He expected to have gone yesterday," 凡此皆简彼本欲去,因事所阻,故不果也.

其用於兩用式云謂 said, known, believed, supposed 等字之後. 以言往事; 如云 "He is said to have gone," (二"It is said that he went,"="They say that he went"), 或云彼已去矣. 他若"It is believed to have often happened," 又"They are supposed to have lost their way," 肯此例也.

8. The Imperfect Form of Infinitive, 方事之無定式; 如 to be going, to be writing 是也.

其用於 shall, will, can, may, must, ought 精字之後, 以言現在或將來之方母: 如云 "He sught to be writing now," 又 "He may be writing now," 此皆現在之方率也; "I shall be writing a letter at ten o'clock te-morrow," 又 "Ho ought to be writing at ten o'clock to-morrow," 此皆將來之方 事也.

4. The Perfect Continuous Form of Infinitive.

量方便之無定式;如云 to have been going, to have been writing是也.

其用於shall, will 二字之後, 以成將來之兼言方 既 Future Perfect Continuous Tense; 加云"In an hour's time I shall have been witing six hours."

其用於 must, ought, need 諸字之後, 以言過去之 方事; 如云 "He ought to have been written at one o'clock yesterday."

無定式之用法 Uses of the Infinitive.

A. The Simple Infinitive.

無定式之用為名物,專言其所為之事 action,或所隨之境 state,此與繼名 Abstract Noun 相同,故涅氏謂之 Noun Infinitive, 古法前無 to 字,故居氏謂之 Pure Infinitive, 蘇氏謂之 Root Infinitive, 全法前有 to 字, 蓋髮例也.

1. 以為主名之實字 as a Subject Noun. 例如"Better be the head of an ase than the tail of a hores" (常為難口,勿為牛後),無定式之云朝 be,其前不用 to 字,整古法也,此何之主名. 乃以 be 字合之補詞 the head of an ass 而成,此名理之句主 Logical Subject 也. 名理句主, 常兼其屬訓而舉之. 若就文字句主 grammatical subject 首之, 僅有一 be 字而已, 然此不合言者之意. 故不確也 than 字之後,本有 be 字,經例不用, 其下 the tail of a horse 五字,亦補調也,此猶云"To be the head of an ass would be setter than to be the tail of a horse."

至於今法,其前例用 to 字; 如云 "To err 18 human," "To lie is wicked," "To forgive 18 wise," 此皆以無定式云 間為何主也; 又如 "To read well requires much practice," "To die for one's country is noble," "To loves one's enemy 18 a Christian duty," 此皆以無定式切器為何主也.

或用it字, 哲誠主名之位; 如云"It is our duty to forgive," 此句之真主 read subject, 乃無定式云謂 to forgive,而 it 字不過哲攝其位 temporary subject 而已, 此類云"To forgive is our duty"也; 又如"It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country,"此句之真主,乃無定式功語 to die for one's country,而 it 字亦哲議主名,此猶云"To die for one's country is sweet and glorious"也

大詩家狹斯不爾有句云"h (假主) were best not know (異主) mysell,"又"Will it (假主) please you hear (異主) me?" 皆此例也,但此類句法,今不復見矣.

2. 以為受事之實字 as an Object Noun, 用於及物云關 desire, expect, fear, hope, intend, like, love, resolve want, wish 等字之後; 如云 "I expected to sucreed," "A good man does not fear to die," "I intend to go," "I love to learn," 此曾以無定式云调爲受耶也; 以下三斟 則以無定式切斷爲受事。如云"I deare to be virtuous," 此無定式 to be 帶屬別補調 virtuous 爲仍斷也; "I like to walk fast,"此無定式 to walk 帶疏默 fast 字為仍斷也; "I hope to see you,"此無定式 to see 帶受事 you 為仍點也.

用於不全云部 suall, will, ean, may, must, ought 等字之後: 如云 "Thou shalt not kill," "I will not steal," "I must go," 此份以無定式云韶為受事也; 又如 "I can not do this," "You may go home," "You ought to do this," 此皆以無定式仍語為受事也.

用於 had better, had rather, had sconer, had as lief 等 卧之後:如云"You had better go home," "I had rather die than suffer," "I had sconer run than walk," "I had as lief sell my house as not," 普其例也. 案馬氏器 had字如此用法, 為不完器都之云器 Verb of Incomplete Predication, 其後之better, rather, lief 等字為補詞,而無定式為受事也, (除見三篇).

用於介系 about, but, for 等字之後.

About.

- 1. I was about to go.
- 2. I am about to write a letter.
- 3. When a bird is about to die, its notes are mournful, (鳥之 將死, 其鳴也哀).

凡無定式云調(如 to go, to die) 威仂語(如 to write a letter),用於to be about (將)之後,曾為about 字之受事,其前例有to字。

But.

- 1. She does nothing but cry, (惟哭而已).
- 2. They desire nothing but to succeed, (他 乾 北 战 功 耳)。
- 8. I can not but admire his courage, (吾不能不變其勇).

凡無定式云關(如 cry, to succeed) 或仍語(如 admire his courage),用於 nothing but (惟,縣非), can not but (不能不)之後,皆為 but字(=except, besides)之受事,而 to字之用與否,視乎其前之云謂字為 io 與否,使其云謂為 do字,則 to字不用,如第一句是也,使不為 do字,則 to字又用,如第二句是也,第三句之云謂,本為 do字,故 to字不用,此猶云"I can not do anything but admire his courage."

For.

古之英文、無定式之前,常用介著 for 字;如云"What went ye out for to see?"無定式云謂 to see,為 for 字之受耶,故親同名物:但令法不用 for 字;如云"He came to see you,"無定式仂語 to see you, 言其所以來,故今為疏狀字用,而古為名物字用者,以有 for 字攝起也

然 for 字與無定式之間. 腦之以名物或稱代 法又可用; 如云"For you to act so is foolish"(便子而為此、 ಟ來), 此猶云"That you act so is foolish,"二句義同而文異, 藍前句以仂語 for you to act so 為句主, 後句以子句 you act so 為句主故也 已上二句, 實可用 it 字代其句主, 如云"R is foolish for you to act so,"此以 it 字代仍語 for you to act so,"此以 it 字代仍語 for you to act so,"此以 it 字代仍此以 it 字代行的以 it 字代行的以 it 字代行的以 it 字代子句 you act so 也.

8. 以為間接關語 as an Indirect Predicate.

用於及物云網之後,與名物或部代相合而為受事;如云"England expects every man to do his duty," (英望人人造出義務),老但云 England expects every man. 開者不知所謂,故 expects 字之受罪,不懂 every man 二字,必须舉問核關語 to do his duty,而後受事之位始全, 言者之意乃違。他老"We behold the fish rise,""We felt the earth tremble,""We hear him sing,""Let us pray,""Make the bell ring,"普此例也。

無定式用於behold, bid, fell, hear, let, make, sco, watch 等字之後, 例不用 to, 此與用於shall, will, can, may 签字之後相同也。

4. 以為云謂字之補調 as a complement to the Verbs.

用於助爾威不完云謂之後; 如云"I do not know," "I shall go home to-morrow," "He will go to Shanghai next week,"此貨助謂之補調也; 又如"He appears to be a wiss man," "To see is to believe," 此皆不完云解之補調也.

(注意). 凡於云謂 assist, desist, insist, persist, hinder, prevent 等字之後. 例用监字實用 Gerund, 不用無定式; 如云"He assisted in doing evil,"不云 to do evil; 又"To desist

from fighting," 不云 to fight; 又"He insisted on going at once," 不云 to go at once; 又"He persisted in going there," 不云 to go there; 又"He hindered (or prevented) me from going." 不云 to go; 此又宜知者

B. The Qualifying Infinitive

無定式之為區別或疏狀用者,大抵貫事物之緣 由 purpose 之原因 cause 之效驗 result, 馬氏謂之 Prepositional Infinitive, 以前例用 to 字、大字文法家謂之 Gerundial Infinitive, 梁 Gerundial 之稱,本指爲名物用也,故不若 用泡氏 Qualifying 之名為愈

1. 作區別字用as an Adjectivo.

用以形容名物, 文法家部之 attributive use; 如云"The world to come," 符云"The coming world"(宋來世界); "Time to spare," 循云"Unoccupied time" (開時), 他者"A house to let;" "A nut to crack"(難解問題); "Other fish to fry" (尚有他期); 传此例表.

使無定式之云調,義不及物,其下例有介系字; 如云"A chair to set on" 甚也。

用以補足期訊,文法來問之 Predicative use;如云"He is to blame,"無定式 to blame (應資,有罪),義同 to be blamed 或 blameworthy,此猶云"He is blameworthy;"又如"Your mistake is to be deplored,"無定式 to be deplored (可悲,可愧) 義同 deplorable,此獨云"Your mistake is deplorable"也.

梁 is to be 一語, 義 詞 will be, must be, 譯 言 (可, 必, 當).

2. 作疏狀字用 as an Adverb. 磁明云 觀字 qualifying a Verb, 例如;—

(a) I attent school to learn.

無定式 to learn, 言 页所以到 attend 之緣由. 古法前有 for 字, 今字 削 而意存, 已 前及來, 學者過此, 易與間接關語相混, 然而無難辨也, 蓋此句之義, 间於"I attend school that (so that, in order that) I may learn,"而前句"England expects every man to do his duty" 其義同於"England expects that every man does his duty"也

(b) He wept to see that horrid eight.

無定式仂器 to see that horrid sight, 言则所以哭之则因也.

(c) You will just be cutting off your nose to sputs your face, (府四川典之故, 敦敦爾容, 建韶游因任性之故, 以致自傷)

無定式仂語 to spite your face, 言明则之效果如何也.

雄明區 图字 qualifying an Adjective, 例如:—

(a) He is apt to learn.

無定式云間 to learn 言其於何 in what respect 而善npt 也.

(b) I am corry to hear thie.

無定式仂語to hear this, 国其爲何for what purpose而憂sorry &

關別字之帶有介系者. 其下例用虛字實用 如云"To be ambitious of excelling," 不云 ambitious to excel; 又"I am confident of winning," 不云 confident to win; 又"He is fond of reading," 不云 fond to read 也.

號明疏默字 qual.fying an Adverb,例如:-

(a) The child is large enough to travil alone.

Enough 字於此,常含(合度,適可)之義 無定式仂語 to travel alone 就明 enough 字,言於何而減可止.

(b) She is too pale to be beautiful.

Too 字於此,常含(有餘,不足)之義 無定式仂語 to be beautiful, 疑明 too字, 質於何而不足也.

C. Independent use of Infinitives.

1. 無定式無所攝屬而獨用; 如云"To be frank, I do not believe it," 直言之, 吾不信也;"Marley was dead, to begin with, 吾首言之, 勘察死矣;"To sum up he is a secondrel," 總言之, 彼殷夫也;"He is, to speak plainly, a thie!,"明言之, 彼洛也;"To tell the truth, I was discouraged,"實情告汝. 我氣沮矣; 大抵無定式如此用法, 督疏明臺何大意其用同於疏狀, 但與何申請字, 皆無所屬, 故曰獨用. 列於何之背尾中間, 皆合法也

常用之無定式仂語,關列於下

To be brie!, 略 言之.

To be candid, 直言之

To be frank, 间上

To be short, 約 言之.

To begin with (-I say firstly), 背 冒之.

To conclude (= I say lastly), 終 書之,

To speak plainly, 阴 言之.

To sum up, 總言之.

To say the least, 倘 喜 之

To say the truth
To confess the truth
To tell the truth
To be a neere
To do one justice

2. 無定式獨用,以為嗟赋之詞,常書思璧不及之事;如云"To think what diligence he must have used!"此猶云"It is not easy to think what diligence he must have used!"也. 案 禮氏文法,亦有此類句法如"To suppose that he could be pardoned!""To think that he told so many lies!"是也,但此乃概句,偿循叙之,使學者易於領悟,而退氏缺焉,此學者之不幸也 吾從以 it is not easy 或it is absurd等句解之,不知何如

有時並無定式而削之,更難了了; 如云"That ever this should be!"独云"To think that ever this should be!"独云"To think that he should do something!"独云"To think that he should do something!"又如"He, find pleasure in doing good!"独云"To think that he should find pleasure in doing good!"凡此曾言出人意料之事也

論處字實用 2. Gerunds

由云謂轉成之名物。翻之 Gerund,由云謂轉成之區則,謂之 Participle,於古英文,Gerund 有 ung 之見縣,而 Participle 有 -ende 之足縣,二者之形,絕不相同。如·

Garund

writ-ung

Participle

writende

降而雨形相混,南合寫一,如

Gerund

writing

Participle

writing

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二者之別,古以變形 Inflection, 今以結構 Construction, 如:

Writing is useful.

(Gerund)

I am writing.

(Participle).

Gerund 以-ing 為尼聲者,可用為句主,為受事,為柳朝,此與 Noun-Infin.tive 一例,凡由及物云龍轉來者,其下可得發事,由不完云說轉來者,其下可得補嗣,故Gerund 為华雌华實 partly a Verb and partly a Nona,總而言之, Gerund 與 Noun-Infinitive 皆居名物之位(如居主名之位,受事之位),而含云 嗣之質也、如其下可得受事情制之類).

遵字實用之性質 Nature of the Gerund.

- A. Gerund 由及物云简鹎來者,其下可有受事;如云"We escaped by swimming the river; swimming 為 by 之受事, 依 門居名物之位,其下可得受事 river, 依日含云謂之贤, 業名理言之,則 swimming the river三字,為 by 之受事也.
- B. Gerund 由不及物云謂柳來者,其下可有補詞(如既別補詞,名物補詞之類)可有受謝(如同原受事疏狀受事之類);如云"I regretted being late,"此以 late 為being 之監別補詞也. 又如"Ho is fond of having fought a good fight,"此以 fight 字為 having fought 之间原受事也.
- C. Gerund 之前後, 可用破狀字;如云 "He was punished for not trying,"此加疏狀字 not 於前也; 又如"This gathering together was called a League,"此加疏狀字 together 於後也.
 - D. Gerund 有四式, 兩為施事, 兩為受事.
- 1 The Present or Continuous Form of Active Gerund, 剛 摩 方 事 之

此由云简字加-ing 而成者, 如云"He was punished for stealing"是已.

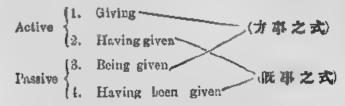
2. The Perfect Form of Active Gerund. 剛 墨 既 專 之 式.

Having (既 事之助)之後. 繼之以過去兩用式 Paet Participle, 則成既事之式; 如云 "He was punished for having been tardy."

3. The Present or Continuous Form of Passive Gerund, 柔馨 方事之式.

Being (柔 聲 之 助) 之後, 職之以受事兩用式 Passive Participle. 則 成 柔聲 方事之式: 如云"Being deceived makes me distrustful.

4. The Perfect Form of Passive Gerund, 泵能既事之式. Having (既事之助) been (柔雅之助) 之後、繼之以受事同用式,則成業難既事之式 如云 "He complained of having been treated badly.



牖字質用之用法 Uses of the Gerand.

A. 為云謂字之主名 the Subject to a Verb; 如云"Writing is my favorite occupation" (吾有書辦),此以單字 Writing 為何主也,又"Early rusing promotes health,"此以rusing 合之疏狀字 early 為何主也;又"Making tables is carpenters" avors,"此句之主名,乃以making 合之受事tables 而成之也

- B. 食及物云謂之受事 the Object to a Verb;如云"I like reading,"此以 reading 為 like 之受事也;又"I like reading history,"此以 history 為 reading 之受事。而 reading history二字,又為 liko之受事也.
- C. 為不完云間之補調 the Complement to a Verb; 如云 "Seeing is believing,"此以 believing 為 is 之補調也; 义 "His almost constant habit was eleeping," 此以 eleeping 為 was 之 補調也
 - D. 其前可用各种之介系字: 例如:
- 1. "He spoke to me about sending an answer immediately," 此用於about 之後也.
 - 2. "He is clever at teaching geometry," 此用於 at 之後也.
 - 3. "He escaped by crossing the river," 此用於by之後也.
- 4. "Besides speaking, he can also write English," 此用放besides 之後也.
 - 5. "He was arrested for stealing," 此用於 for 之後也
 - 6. "He hindered me from going," 此用於 from 之後也.
 - 7. "The train was late in arriving," 此用於 in 之後也.
 - 8. "He was sent on accomplishing it." 此用於 on 之後也.
 - 9. "He is fond of studying," 此用於可之後也
- 10. "He failed through attempting too much," 此 用 於 through 之後 也

他者"There is some ill a-brewing" (危機已伏), 又如 "This set him a-thinking (令人思索), 肯此例也, 蓝 a-brewing 猶言 on brewing, 而 a-thinking 猹 冒 to thinking 也

案 a 字 如此用法, 於英文 益少, 於法文甚多, 因法文之 à 字, 乃為介系; 其義猶英文之 at, an, on, to, etc. 等字.

E. 其前可用主物稀代 Prossessive Pronoun (如 my, your, his 等字); 如云"His smoking opeum 18 the cause of his being to poor," (致贫之原因, 在於嗜煙), smoking 由及物云謂 轉來, 故有受事 opeum, 而 being 由不完云謂轉來, 故有精制 so poor, smoking opeum 合為一詞, 而 being so poor 亦合為一詞, 其用皆同名物, 放其前可用 his 也, 他若"This is a work of my doing,"此用於 my 之後也;"He apoke of your coming,"此用於 your 之後也;"I like his singing,"此用於 his 之後也

其前亦可用名物字在主物之位 Possessive Noun 者:如云"I apologize for my son's being so rude," 吾之谢罪, 以吾兒無禮故

A Gerund or a Verbal Noun.

Gerund為华雌华實之字,至失其云關之性質,則 賴然 a Noan 灰, 被其字 縱山及物云 關轉來, 其下亦不 得受事之名物, 此與轉常腦名無異.

- 1. Verbal Noun 可用為素數 plural; 如云"The thief is to have three beatings"是也.
- 2. 其前可用區別字: 如云"This is a sine building" 县和.

於 Gerund 用 競 狀字, 於 Verbal Noun 用 既 別 字, 例 如; "I am engaged in carefully reading a book," 此用 carefully, B reading 為 Gerund 故; 又"I am engaged in the careful reading of a book," 此 用 careful, B reading 為 Verbal Noun 故.

3. 表前可用指件之字 an article; 如云 "I heard a clapping of hands" 是也.

大华文法家謂 Verbal Noun (賴其有-mg 之尾聲者), 其前例有指件字the, 其後例有介系字of, 否則為

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Gerund, 例如"The making of tables is carpenters' work,"此 making 為 Verbal Noun; 又"Making tables is carpenters' work,"此 making 為 Gerund;如此判別,因為盡美,然有時其前有 the 而後無 of, 此果為 Gerund 乎, 抑為 Verbal Noun 乎,雖沒氏大家,亦臭能定,故吾以為其而有指件之字,即可定其為 Verbal Noun,至於其後之可有無,非所論也.

輪兩用式。 8. Participles

Participle 之以 -ing 為尾縣者 (此與 Gerund 之以 -ing 為尾縣者,形间而用異), 關之現在式 Present Participle, 又關之方事式 Imperfect Participle, 如 loving, writing 是已; 其以 -d, -t, -n 等收縣者, 關之過去式 Past Participle, 又 關之既 事式 Perfect Participle, 如 loved, lent, written 是已; 學者須知此所謂現在式過去式者,非言其時, 乃辨其形耳.

爾用式之性質. Nature of the Part ciple.

A. 爾用式由及物云關轉來者,有施受之別,故现在式又關之施學式 Active Participle 過去式又關之變學式 Passive Participle,如云"a loving ehild,"猶云"a child who loves others,"此 loving 明名物 child 為施事者也:又如云"a loved ch.ld,"猶云"a child whom others love,"此 loved 明名物 child 為受事者也.

B. 現在兩用式,由及物云間轉來者,其下例有受事,一名物可也,一稱代可也,一切語亦可也,一子句亦可也,此與尋常之及物云謂相同,如云"Seeing the tumult," L 以名物 tumult 為受事也; "Seeing him in the garden, I went in to speak to him," 此以稱代 him 為受事

- 也; "Believing that he would return, I waited," 此以子句 that he would return 為受罪也
- C. 現在兩用式,由不及物云調轉來者,其下可得 簡調(如區別名物之類)或受事(如同原號就之類); 如云"Being vory ill, he can not come to school,"此ill 為 being 之區別補調也;"We saw him fighting a great battle,"此battle 為fighting之间原受事也.
- D. 名物或稱代與兩用式相述,成一切語 Participle phrase, 穩用而無所屬,如云"Day dawning (兩用式仿語), we arose;"就實際上言之,兩用式仂語確默 arose 字,言其何時起也, 若就文字上言之. 則兩用式仂語 现 we arose 二字,不相攝過 故稱獨用 absolute.

中之英文、獨用之名物或称代例居主名之位 Nominative Case;如云"I being sick, the doctor was sent for once," I字於此、謂之主名獨用 Nominative absolute,董典 正何之界屬云謂 (was sent) 無沙也. 其在上古英文 (盎格魯撒遜語),本用 Dative Case,任中古英文,則用 Objective Case 為常,大詩家 Milton 有句云"Him destroyed, all this will soon follow"(嚴釋使人而設則世界之毀將 不期而自至,見英文漢結第一百四十頁), him 字於 此、謂之受罪獨用 Objective Absolute 或曰 him 字實為 Dative Case 也 他若"Us dispossessed,"猶云"We dispossessed;"又"Him speaking,"獨云"He speaking;"皆其例 也. 然如此結構於今罕見.

或 前用式無主名而獨用.如云"Granting this what follows?"(縱数如此 何 客之有); 兩用式如此用法. 謂之無主獨用 Impersonal Absolute.

政而用式之云謂,隱而不見, Milton有句云 'Adam, wedded to another Evo, shall live with her enjoying, I (being) extenct," (香夫又妥一人,必與其偕老則我休契).

E. 雨用式之云牌 蚕式列下:

Participle formed from an Intransitive Verb

- 1 Present or Imperfect (例 加 -ing 之尾群)
- (a) "I saw a boy running," 此現在式也
- (b) "Walking along the street, I met an old friend," 此方事式 4.
 - 2. Past or Perfect. (以 -d, -t, -n 等 枚 票)
 "It's a gone goose with anyone,"(早 已 無 望)

凡由不及物云翻轉來之過去式,若用為區別。例對名物之前:加云"A fallen angel"(避 电)是 44. 然有時亦用於名物之後:如云"In times past"是已 但此例絕少.不可為據

8. Compound Perfect

(a) General Form (Having+Past Participle)

(b) Progressive Form
(Having been+Present Participle)

"Having worked all day, we were tired,"此以 day字為就於受事也.

Participle formed from a Transitive Verb.

Active.

- 1. Present or Imperiect (例 加 -ing 之 尾 聲).
- (a) "Hearing the noise, I want to the window," 此現在式也
- (b) "The steamer, giving out a great deal of smoke, came slowly up the river," 此方写式也.

以上二語之兩用式云謂(hearing, giving), 皆合篇事之意 Active Sense.

2. Past

(Wanting) (鉄)

- 3. Compound Perfect (a) General Form.
 (Having + Past Participle).
 - (b) Progressive Form.
 (Having been + Present Participle).
- (a) "Having washed his lands, he began to write,"(盟手之後, 彼乃作書). 此独云"After he had washed Lis hands, he began to write."
- (b) "The student, having been spending all his times to arithmetic for six months, has forgotten his English," (因事攻都年年,致忠英語);此独云"The student has forgotten his English, because he has been spending all his times to arithmetic."

Passive.

1. Present. (Being + Past Participle).

"Being even by me, the thief numediately ran away," 為我所見 數的通去), being字於此.用间助論.以為受單之號:此符云"The thief immediately ran away when he was seen by me."

- 2. Past. (以·d. -t. ·n 等收龄).
- (a) "The bear, badly nounded, fled to the woods," (重 新之態, 通入森林) 此猶云 "The bear which was badly wounded, fled to the woods"
- (b) "A wounded man" (受傷之人), 此猶云"A man who is wounded."

凡由及物云謂轉來之過去式、無論用於名物前後、皆含受事之意 Passivo Sonse

S. Compound Parfect (1. General Form. (Having been + Past Participle). Progressive Form. (Wanting).

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"The enemy, having been defeated, withdrew,"(敗後敬軍退回);此猶云"The enemy withdrew, after he had been defeated."

Having been 之後 (1) 繼之以過去式者,如上云"Ifaving been defoated"是已,此 having 為低率之助, been 為柔聲之助,二者合成柔聲之低事也, (2) 其繼之以現在武者,如上云"Having been spending all his times to arithmetic"是已,此 having 為既事之助 been 為方事之助,二者相合 兼首方既之事 Perfect and Progressive 也

開用式之用法 Uses of the Participle.

二三云阁 或华列、或相剧、殊為平衔、故以其中之最聚 要者。用 年曆云 謂 Finite Verb, 其倫 無 告弱 更者。用 用 用式, 此 通例 也

EXAMPLES

1. A cat not a fex in the wood, spoke to him and said "Good morning, dear Mr. Fex."

此何三云精学 (met, spoke, said) 平列, 背為過去之時, 文法家過此, 都之時複 Repetition of a Tenso, 必以其中之一二云酮, 轉為兩用式 則文不平符矣.

2. A cat, meeting a fox in the wood, spoke to him and said "Good morning, dear Mr. Fox."

此以met字轉為兩用式也

A cat met a fox in the wood, and, speaking to him, said
 Good morning, dear Mr. Fox."

此以spoke字轉為兩用式也

4. A cut met a fox in the wood and spoke to him, saying "Good morning, dear Mr. Fox."

此以gaid字精為兩用式机。

5. Meeting a fox in the wood, a cat speke to him and said "Good morning, dear Mr. Fox."

此以爾用式切斯置於句首也

6. A cat, meeting a for in the wood and speaking to him, said
"Good morning, dear Mr. Fox."

此以 met 與 spoke 二字轉為兩用式 合成一切蹈 私.

7. Meeting a few in the wood and speaking to him, a cat said "Good morning, dear Mr. Fox."

此以合成之阿用式仂語置於句首也

8. Meeting a for in the wood, a cat, speaking to him, said "Good morning, dear Mr. Fox."

此以合成之兩用式仂語,分而爲二,一做句情,一微句中,

9. A cat, meeting a few to the wood, spoke to him, saying "Good morming, dear Mr. Fox."

此以 mot 與 said 二字 物 為 附 用 式 分 前 後 所 仂 沿。

10. Meeting a fox in the wood, a cut spoke to him, saying "Good morning, dear Mr. Fix."

此以一切超微句首,一切超微句中也。

十句文異而意同,學者潛玩,則知兩用式之用法 奏.

A. Used as an Adjective.

阿用式之所以得名。即以兼照则之用,被割之 Verbal Adjectives 此與弱常區別 Common Adjectives 不同, 以其具有云間之性質也

- 1. 爾用式加於名物 約有四義·
- (a) 雷其行為action: 如云"A loung son,"爱親之子"A talking bird,"解語之鳥.

- (b) 言其惯智 habit;如云 "A retired man," 退隱之人; "An out-spoken man," 直言之人
- (c) 言其境器 state or condition; 如云 "A dying man," 毫死之人: "A steeping child." 方確之發
- (d) 首其性質 quality or character; 如云"A dreaded hour," 可長之時: "A striking likeness," 骸 肖之相.
- 2. 闸用式作区别字,常含 who, which 之義: 如云"A loved child." 此 独云"A child whom others love" 也 又"A running stream," 此独云"A stream which is always running" 也.
- 3 爾用式加於名物、無論在前在後,其中不隔之以云酮者, 聞之直接用法 Direct or Attributive Use, 如云"An acting consul,""A bird flying through the air,"此皆直接也 若加於名物之後 隔之以云部字(如 bo, become之類)者. 關之間接用法 Indirect or Predicative Use;如云"The bird is flying,""The table is very well made,"此皆即接私.
- 4. 兩用式有程度之差 Degrees of Comparison, 此又與專情監測相同;如云"A man of more striking appearance I never saw,"此較勝程度 Comparative 也;又如"There is the most finished picture in the collection,"此尤最程度 Superlative 也.
 - B. Used as an Adverb.

闸用式作疏默字用,则言時間原因等:

1. 首其時間 time, 常含 when, while, after 等義; 如云" Walking along the street (功語), I met an eld friend," 此独云"When I was walking along the street (子句), etc.," 設文 法

家遇此,必以為疏默子句,而兩用式功語,即由子句轉來,故其用亦詞疏默, 賞其何時遇met 也.

- 2. 言其原因 cause or reason,常含 as, because, for 等 载: 加云 "Eeing very ill, he cannot come to school," (因病甚重,不能來學)此猶云 "As (=because) he is very ill, etc." 也.
- 3. 言符然之事 condition, 常含 il 之義: 如云 "Turning to the left, you will find the place you want," (汝 若 左 轉, 則 轉 得汝所欲到之地),此独云"If you turn to the left, etc.,"也.
- 4. 言縱子之事 concession, 常含 although, though 之義; 如云 "Admitting (=granting) what you say, I still think that you nade a mistake, '(權 数 所 言 是 資, 吾 終 以 汝 爲 過), 此 獨 云 "Though I admit what you say, etc.,'也.
 - C. Used as Part of a Vorb.
- 1. 云部字言方平之各族 tenses, 皆於 to be (變體)之後, 職之以方事式而成之.

EXAMPLES

То	be (變 體)	方事式(例以-ing收擊)
I	am	giving
I	tocas	giving
I	shall be	grang
	ŷ:	F 10t

To be + Imperfect Participle = Imperfect Tenses.

2. 云謂字官既事之各候,皆於 (O have (模體)之後, 繼之以既事式而成之.

EXAMPLES

	Fo have (髮 體)	既事式(以-d,-t,-n收弊)
I	have	given
1	had	given
I	shall have	given

注 意

To have + Perfect Participle = Perfect Tenses.

8. 柔聲之云謂,無論何情何懷,皆於 to be 之後, 整之以受事式而成之.

EXAMPLES

	To be (變 體)	受事式(與既事式相同)
1	anı	given
ì	10 04	given
I	shall be	gıyen

淮 意

To be + Passive Participle = Passive Tenses.

稳而言之, to be 與 to have 之用變體, 其於有二,一以則身,一以言時;如云"I am giving," am 学於此,一則何主之為第一身,二則方耶之為現在;又如"He has given," has 字於此,一則句主之為第三身,一則既學之為現在.

D. Used as a Nouv.

丽用式作名物字用;如云"Budly ventured is half done,"(實驗數剪而前,已得成功之华),此以boldly ventured 為主名也,又如"Let bygones be bygones,"(既往不智),此以bygones 為受事也.

- E. Used as a Preposition.
- 1 During, concerning, excepting, etc., 等字, 按現在開用式, 因常用為介系字, 途忘其離矣.
- (a) 其後之名物 即為受事,如云"He spoke concerning virtue,"此 virtue 即 concerning 之受事也,除可類值.

Concerning 為 concern 之現在式 Considering 為 consider 之現在式 Regarding 為 regard 之現在式 Respecting 為 respect 之現在式 Touching 為 touch 之現在式 Barring 為 bar 之現在式 Excepting 為 except 之現在式 Saving 為 save 之現在式

(b) 其後之名物, 乃為主名: 如云"During the night," 此猜云"The night during or lasting;" night 字如此用法, 文法家則之 Nominative absolute (說見前).

> During 為 dure 之現在式 Pending 為 pendere 之現在式 時,當

Notwithstanding (=not+withstanding) 難 有

- (c) 現在式有與 to, of 等字 連用而成介系者,如 according to (順)(被), owing to (因)(以), talking of (論及)(至於), 是 也.
- 2. Pass 之過去式, 今用 passed, 而古之過去式 past, 则用為介系字;如云"It is past three o'clock,"已過三小時來.
 - F. Used as a Conjunction.

爾用式作聚合字用;如云"Provided ne confess his fault, I will pardon him,"被将認罪,再則省之:又如"Wherefore come ye to me, teeing ye hate me?" 爾曹既假我奏,今來見,何故敬.

G. Used as an Interjection.

爾用式作變質字用 如云"Be gone !"(去龍), 此 明 叱 之調也;"Be hanged!"(可怕), 此 咒 誰 之詞也;"Have done!"(不可), 此禁止之詞也.

THE VERS

Three Verbals Compared.

無定式 進字實用 丽用式三名(或聞之 Three Verbals) 之性質用法 低分論於前奏, 茲再將三者相同之點,比較於下,使學者易於傾悟, 放所言多與前輪模也

1. Nature of Three Verbals.

若由及物云钢够水者 其下可得受 耶之名物

- (a) Inf. 如 "To love one's enemy is a Christian duty," 此 enemy 字為無定式 to love 之受事也.
- (b) Ger. 如 "Picking berries is a pleasant work," 此 berries 字為 虚字 實用 picking 之受 事 也.
- (c) Part. 如 "Hearing a noise, I went to the window," 此 noise 字為同用式 hearing 之受部准。

共由不及物云謂轉來者,或獨用,或者屬隔.

- (a) Inf. in "To lis is wicked."
- (b) Ger. 11 "Singing is taught."
- (e) Part. in "I saw a boy running away."
- 2. Forms of Three Verbals.

無定式之前.加助謂to have 或to be, 撒字實用與兩用式之前,加助謂having 或being者,謂之繁式 Compound Form.

- (a) Inf. in "The professor was said to have traveled all over the country."
- (b) Ger. in "I was charged for having written the letter."
- (c) Part. in "The town being relieved, the enemy raised the siege."

共前不加助調者、精之館式 Simple Form.

(a) Inf. in "Better be with the dead."

- (b) Ger. in "He is fond of studying."
- (c) Part, in " We heard the birds singing."
- Voices of Three Verbals.

Active.

- (a) Inf. 如"He toils to earn a living."
- (b) Gor. in " Smoking is injurious to health."
- (c) Part. in "I saw a boy flying a kite."

Passive

- (a) Inf. In "To be believed comes from always speaking the fruth."
- (b) Ger. 11 "He complained of having been treated badly."
- (c) Part, it "The bear, badly wounded, fied to the woods."
- 4. Uses of Three Verbals.

Used as a Noun.

線定式與進半實用二者多用為名物字。故有 Verbal Nouns之称,而兩用式如此用法進少。

- (a) Inf. In "To err is human."
- .(b) Ger. 如 "Skating is valuable exercise."
- (c) Part. 如"We cannot undo the past" (住者不及追).

Used as an Adjective.

無定式與兩用式用為區別字者多、而此字實用如此用法基罕

- (a) Inf. it "A house to let."
- (b) Ger. 如 "A hunting sonson," (符 獵 之 時); "A mounted machine," (割 单 之 器)

素 "A hunting season," 預云 "A season for hunting;" 又 "A moving machine," 酒云 "A machine for moving;" 此可證 hunting 與 moving 二字, 看成字 實用也。

THE VERS

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(c) Part. 如 "A loving child," 又 "A running stream." 案 "A loving child." 狍 云 "A child who loves others;" 又 "A running stream," 狍 云 "A stream which is always running;"此可程 loving 奥 running 二字, 췭兩用式也.

Used as an Adverb.

- (a) Inf. 如"He came to learn," 此 to learn 政默 came. 曾 其所以来也.
- (b) Ger. (wanting).
- (c) Part. 如 "Passing rich," 酒言"Very rich."

總之,附用式用處最多,無定式火之 遗字實用又次之,此三者關於英文裁領,學者宜留意思,

第七篇 CHAPTER VII

論 娆 Tense

英文之 Tense 字, 原於拉丁之 tempus, 正譯為懷, 蒙變關於云謂亦鉅矣, 故德文謂 Verb 為"zeitwort,"独 冒 Time-word 也。

英文云謂之 Tenses, 以時為經,以事為緣.時三事四合或十有二候,或變其本體 by means of Infection,或助以他 翻 with the help of Auxiliaries, 實現而可聽也.

時之大別有三、罰之Three Primary Tenses, 即現在Present過去Past將來Future是地,學老須知所謂現在者,費以言時為準使時方亭午而曰現在,則現在為亭午。使時方夜华而曰現在則現在為夜华也

事之规则有四,即方率 Imperfect 既平 Perfect 不論方既 Indefinite 彙言方 既 Perfect-Continuous 是 也.

泛言共平而不論共已完 finished 未完 unfinished 者, 爾之不論方能. 此独言不論共為方專也, 抑為民事也.

方事一名、交法家或關之Imperfect 或關之Incomplete,此情方為未已之義、或關之Progressive,此為進方將之義、或關之Continuous,此久而非智之義,然前義不足以查其用,當加時間們目Atermittent一義,則服乎進矣。

言其事已完考, 翻之能群,

合方事既事而言者, 爾之兼言方既, 董其事已完, 故曰既事, 第當未完以前 the action before completion, 所懸之時 人 continuous 而非習 not momentary, 故曰方事

總之去來今三時之方事,常言<u>方為未已之義</u> 而去來今三時之兼言方旣,皆言<u>久而非</u>哲與時時 圓作二義,此其大經也

TABLE OF TWELVE TENSES (ACTIVE VOICE)

Tenses	Indefinite	Imperfect 3	Perfect 快事	Perfect-Continuous
Present	I give	I am giving	I have given	I have been giving
Past	I gave	I was giving	I had given	I had been giving
Future	I shall give	I shall be giving	I shall have given	I shall have been giving

TABLE OF TWELVE TENSES (PASSIVE VOICE)

Tenses	Indefinite	Imperfect	Perfect	Perfect-Continuous.
Present	I am given	I am being given	I have been given	(Wanting)
Past	I was given	I was being given	I had been given	(Wanting)
Future	I shall be given	(Wanting)	I shall have been given	(Wanting)

Uses of Twelve Tenses

- 1. 現在之不論方旣 The Present Indefinite, 常稱 Present Tense, 其用法有六.一
- (a) 言現本之事;如 I hear you now; 又 I see a man now.
- (b) 首智見之事; 如 The sun rises in the east, and sets in the west; 又 Chinese cat rice and drink tea.
- (c) 首物理之公例; 如 Honesty is the best policy; 又 Gold is heavy; 又 Man is mortal.
- (d) 用现在字配已往事,此常見於史傳之中,故謂之Historical Present;如"The greatest of all the things in these stories is Agamemnon, King of Mykenæ, whom Homer describes as commanding all the Greeks at the siege of Trey,"此引希臘也之文也.
- (e) 字用現在而意存將來;如 He comes (= will come) in a few days;又 When do you (= will you) sail for Shanghai?
- (f) 疏狀子何 Adverbial Clause, 非以 when, if, before 等字為發端者, 用现在字, 以言未來之事; 如 When he comes (不用 will come), I will tell him; 又 If you find (不用 will find) my book to-morrow, bring it to me.

Indicative Mood

Active Voice. The Present Indefinite, expressing present custom or action.

Affirmative

I give thou givest he gives

HE AEEB

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Interrogative

Negative

$$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{I do} \\ \textbf{thou dost} \\ \textbf{he does} \end{array} \} \ \textbf{not give} \qquad \qquad \begin{array}{c} \textbf{we} \\ \textbf{you} \\ \textbf{thouy} \end{array} \} \ \textbf{do not give}$$

Emphatic

Passive Voice. The Present Indefinite.

Affirmative

Interrogative

Negative

Note.—The Present Indefinite expresses present custom (1), and sometimes actual present action (2), but is most often used to denote that the action is finished and the subject of the Verb is x_0 a finished state (3). 2. 現在之方事 the Present Imperfect, 報告言之項 at the point of speaking, 事作表,而未竟也、禁如當吾朝食之頃,有人間我"Are you enting your breakfast now?"則答曰"Lam enting my breakfast, but it will soon be finished,"此時晉方朝食,故用方事,後有項到終食一點,則方為未已之義益彰。他若"The man is dying"(其人重死);又"The train is starting"(火車部開);此皆為進方將之義也.

Indicative Mood

Active Voice. The Present Imperfect, expressing an action going on at the time of speaking.

Affirmative

Interrogative

Negativo

Passive Voice. The Present Imperfect.

Affirmative

Interrogative

Negative

Note.—The present imperiest expresses both setual present action (1), and intermittent present action (2).

EXAMPLES

Is he being paid this hour of the day?

Are the fields being ploughed in the rain to-day?

以上二語貴言方為未之難心。

It he being taught matternatic or English?

Are the fields being ploughed this spring?

以上二指骨营龄時間作之義也。

- 8. 現在之氣事 the Present Perfect, 常務 Perfect Tonse, 其用法有四:—
- (a) 雀首之頃 而事始 ti; 如云"I have written a letter now,"此言時作書南畢也; 又如"I have just finished my essay,"此言時作文剛墨也.
- (b) 冒低往之中 past event, 而不兼其時 time not mentioned; 如"I have ever been in Shanghai,"此但云我自到源,不設則是何日何月何年之事,便說明時日,例用過去之候 Past Tense, 則云"I went to Shanghai last Week."
- (c) 言期內之事 an action within a period of time, 事雖已 在, 而期猶未盡,仍屬現在; 如云 "I have gone to Hankow three times this month," 此言本月之內, 吾已赴獎三次, 赴遊之事, 雖成既往, 而一月之期尚未過數,故風思

在, 雖三十夜仍可用此語, 他若"During this week the weather has become cold,"此以七日為期也"I have been to Foochow twice this year,"此以一年為則也;"I have written a letter this morning,"此以一是為則也;以上三語,當首之時, 期皆未盡, 而事則已往矣

(d) 言事作於前而業雖於後;如云"The pyramids of Egypt hars stood more than four thousand years,"埃及金字塔,已越四千餘年矣。當言之時,事雖已往,而塔猶存也 又如"He has lived in Shanghai three years,"彼住上海已三年矣。言時彼猶在湿,使已他去,則云"He lived in Shanghai three years,"彼自住沤三年,此乃逃追往事,故用Past Tense.

Indicative Mood.

Active Voice. The Present Perfect.

Affirmative

Interrogative

Negativo

Passive Voice. The Present Perfect, expressing action finished comparatively recently.

Affirmative

Interrogativo

Negativo

4. 现在之录首方纸 the Present Perfect-Continuous, 首所 第之事, 懸時良久, 而今始竟; 如云"I have been working," 又"We have been soming our fields," 是也.

此典現在既事異者,如兼官久而非習與時時間作二義,例如:

"I have written a letter," 意間"吾作香已畢矣;'此 written 逸已墨 Completion 之義.

"I have been writing a letter," 意謂"吾作書良久,而今始義;" 既 writing 達久而非智之義.

"Have given the wages in cash bills this month," 遺 開"發輸之事已舉、祗一月之期, 猾未蟲耳,"此 given 亦造已舉之義.

"I have been groung the wages in each bills this month," 意間"本月之內,時時發餉;"此 giving 達時時間作之義.

Indicative Mood

Active Voice. The Present Perfect-Continuous, expressing that the action before completion is continuous, and not momentary.

Affirmative

EXAMPLES

Have you been given; the wages in brass cash or in each bills this month?

I have been giving the wages in cash bills all the month.

Passive Voice. Not used.

- 5. 過去之不論方既 the Past Indefinite,常稀 Past Tenso,亦稱 Preterite, 言已往之事, 其為一瞬以前, 一日以前, 一月以前, 一年以前, 均無不可也, 其用法有三.
- (a) 舊已往之事業 past action or event; 如云 "Wellington defeated Napoleon;" 又如"He came yesterday."
- (b) 言已往之慣習 past habit; 她云"He feasted every day;"又如"In those days people lived in caves."
- (c) 官已往之方事,如云"I stood during the whole of the performance;"又如"While he lived at home he was happy."

THE YERB

Ind.cative Mood

Active Voice. The Past Indefinite.

Affirmative

I gave thou gavest you he gave they

Interrogative

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{did} \mathbf{I} \\ \operatorname{did} \mathbf{s} \text{ thou} \\ \operatorname{did} \mathbf{he} \end{array}\right\} \mathbf{g}_{1} \mathbf{ve}^{2}, \qquad \qquad \operatorname{did} \left\{\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{we} \\ \mathbf{you} \\ \operatorname{they} \end{array}\right\} \mathbf{g}_{1} \mathbf{ve}^{2},$$

Negative

Emphatic

剛樂云謂,惟現在過去二候 Present and Past Tenses, 乃有 Emphatic Form.

EXAMPLES

Did you give the servants their cash?

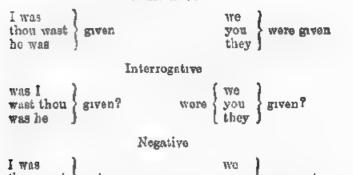
Yes, I gave them their casts.

No, I did not give it to them until this morning.

Did he give the oranges to them or did they steal them?

He did give them the oranges. (This means you must not think they stole the oranges for he really gave them the oranges.) Passive Voice. The Past Indefinite, expressing action quite finished recently

Affirmative



6. 過去之方率 the Past Imperfect, 不能言已往之事而已(過去之候, 祇言已往之事而已, 二者相異之點在此),且言其事當某時 at a certain past time 方為而未觉也; 如云"I was aludyong at three o'clock,"皆三點鐘時, 吞正用功而未默也; 又如"I was writing when you came,"當汝來時 吞方作舊而未定也; 總之前語以仂語 at three o'clock 表方事之時, 此以時言時也, 後語以子何when you came 表方事之時, 此以事言時也, 使前無仿語, 後無子句, 則用過去之時當云"I stadied," I wrote."

仍留于句, 曾可言用方學之時, 但用于句, 尤為常見; 如云"I was sleeping when you called me," 當汝呼我之時, 否正在睡鄉; "He was fishing when I saw him," 當我見彼之時, 被正在雖論; 此可見過去之方事, 常由他事 another past event 相值而生 蓋無(呼我)(見彼)二事,則不知何時正在睡鄉,何時正在垂論上云便無仂語于句,則用過去之時, 職是故耳.

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THE VERB

使承主文之器, 可不明言方事之時: 如同曰"\Vhat was he doing at five o'clock?" # H "He was playing at chess. 此雖不著方事之時、可由問語而食知何時被方憶 爽 也.

Indicative Mood

Active Voice. The Past Imperfect, expressing action going on at a certain past time.

Affirmative

Passive Voice. The Past Imperfect, expressing past action going on but not finished at the time referred to.

EXAMPLES

Was he being taught algebra or geometry when you came to his house?

He was being taught algebra.

以上二語皆遠方為朱已之義也

7. 锡去之既 a the Past Perfect, 亦 解 the Pluperfect, 此 由他思 another past event 相較而生, 蓋有兩事, 貴為過 去, 但略分先榜(過去之方事, 由他專相值而生 相值 加不先不後之義 二老相 吳之點 在此), 此終而 彼始 耳, 佛用 Past Tense 以言後事 subsequent action, 用 Pluperfect Tense, 以言前即 previous action;如云 "The ship had anited before I arrived. (常 我 未 到 以 前, 船 已 揭 帆 夹), 此 我到在缘, 被用满去之時 arrived. 楊帆在光, 故用满去 医斑 had sailed, 须知所謂先後者, 對待之調息,蓋無 我之後到,亦不見帆之先揚,故曰過去既事,由他事 相較而生也。使過去之界。獨一無二、則不用過去既 事: 放不量 "I had finished my lesson yesterday," 當云 "I finished my lesson yesterday" &.

(a) 龍 郡

He had been ill for twenty days, when he wen! he no. The bell had rung three times,

(b) 後事

When I got to the station. When I went to Peking.

(c) 接塞

He was ill vesterday. The sheep fled in great hasto.

後事

hefore I ress up.

事 旗

the train had just started. I had attended school three years.

南寨

but had been much worse. for a wolf had entered the fold

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以上二語,不用 when before 等字,亦可分其先校蓋云 開用過去之時清,明其為後華也,用過去從事者,明其為前事也.

Indicative Mood

Active Voice. The Past Perfect, expressing past action finished before another past event referred to.

Affirmative

Interrogativo

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \text{had I} \\ \text{had st thou} \\ \text{had he} \end{array}\right\} \text{given?} \qquad \left.\begin{array}{l} \text{had} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{array}\right\} \text{given?}$$

Negativo

不及物 云 箭, 其速 going, coming, becoming changing, etc., 等義者、現在版學之助, 可用 is, 而過去既即之助, 可用 was. (見第三篇).

EXAMPLE

Last June I gave a box to my brother (This is Past Tense) because, no one had given him one before (This is the Pluperfect, because it talks about time before the time spoken of in the verb "gave"), and he wanted it to keep his clothes ("He wanted" speaks of the same time as "I gave") and in fact he had wanted for a long time before ("He had wanted" speaks of time before the time of "I gave" and "he wanted").

Passive Voice. The Past Perfect.

Affirmative

I had thou hadst been given you had been given they

Interrogative

had I hadst thou been given? had we you been given? had he

Negative

I had thou hadst not been you they had not been given

EXAMPLES

I had been examined before I went home.

I had been shaved by the barber at ten o'clock,

8. 過去之景百方既 the Past Perfect Continuous, 言先成之事, 歷時良久, 此所開先成者, 亦對後非而立言也: 如云 "The knight acknowledged that he had long been casting a sheep's eye at a little snug place," (勇士自認 戰 破安樂高, 非一日矣); 觊觎乃先成之事, 且為時良久, 故用過去之意言方既,當其 觊觎之後, 始自認為. 故為後事, 則用過去之時 acknowledged. 他若"We had been working hard and were very hungry,"先達久而非暫之義也; 又如"He said he had been reading when she had called him, 此達方為未已之義也.

Indicative Mood

Active Voice The Past Perfect Continuous, expressing past action going on before another past event referred to.

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Affirmative

I had thou hadst been giving be had been giving they

Interrogative

had I badst thou been giving? had { wo you had he } been giving?

Negative

I had thou had been not the had been not he had giving they had been not giving

EXAMPLES

Had he been giving medicine to his daughter before he took her to the hospital?

Yes, he had been giving her ginseng three times a day.

Had he been giving beans to the horse before it got ill?

Yes, he had been giving beans and brans for two months before it fell ill

以上皆遠久而非智與時時間作二礎

Passive Voice. Not used.

9. 將來之不論方既 the Future Indefinite, 常 稱 Future Tense, 曾来來之專. 其爲一劉以後, 一日以後, 成一年十年百年以後, 均無不可.

用shall 於第一身, will 於第二三身為, 事達將來之義 言者無所主張, 以示謙遜之意, 若於第一身用will, 於第二三身用shall, 則言者為政之意見矣.

專逸將來之義 Sample Futurity.

I shall we shall thou will you will be will they will

曾增為政之意 With reference to my volition.

I will we will thou shalt you shall they shall

EXAMPLES

I shall give you one dollar to-morrow.

I will give you one dollar to-morrow.

以上二個同意,但用 will 意有满, 於云 T will, 因 shall 常含決定之義也.

You shall give the book to him.

"You shall"属語也、惟主人語其僕役父母語其子女可用,此謂'You must do it or else I will seeld you,'汝必公之,否則有制也。

You will give it a scratch if you do not take care.

此用 You will 恰好 岩用 you shall, 則大 繆 癸.

He shalt give it to you.

此間"A will tell C to give it to B," 言名為政之意見來.

He will give it to you.

此謂"A thinks or knows that C will give it to B." 言者無所主發.

案 shall字合 須 義 having the idea of being forced to do a thing, 面 will 字 含 '敎' 義 having the idea of w.shing to do

a thing, 苟用不當,毫釐千里, 初學於此二字, 每多時 誤, 然不獨哲國人之學英者, 有此困難, 他國人亦有之, 昔者某國人墜水, 呼救於舟人. 彼操英語云"I will be drowned and you shall not save me," 此猶云"I wish to be drowned, and will not let you to save me," 我顯濁死,不欲汝懷, 此語適與其濫相反, 其意本云"I shall be drowned, and you will not save me," 此猶云"I wish to be saved, but I certainly must be drowned because you do not take the trouble and save me," 我欲求救於汝,恐汝憚煩而不來搜,則我必溺死矣.

發問之語,不拘常例,用shall於第一二身,用will 於第三身,再達將來之義.

Simple Futurity

shall I? shall we?
shalt thou? shall you?
will be? will they?

甲叩乙之意 With reference to your volution,

shall I? shall we? will thou? will you? will he? will they?

EXAMPLES

Shall I go?

此獨言"ought I to go?"(我宜去乎),又奥云"Do you wish me to go?"(汝欲我去乎)無殊也.

Will I go?

此猶云"am I wishing to go?"(我欲去乎). 蓋有語病, 甲之意見, 非乙之所能知, 若以即乙, 乙將何辭以對, 故不可用.

Shall you go?

此專進將來之義已耳,蓋問語之用shall 於第二身者 期與答詞合也,若問"Shall you go?"答曰"I shall go."

Will you go?

此独云"Is it your will to go?,'(汝欲去乎), 大凡用此, 期其祭嗣為"Iwill,"

Shall he go?

此獨言"Do you wish him to go?"(汝欲彼去乎,又 與云"Do you Command him to go?"(汝命彼去乎)無殊, shall字於此,則含命介之意.

Will he go?

此猶云"Do you think he will go or not?"(汝想彼精去乎),此甲探丙之意於乙也

甲探丙之意於乙. With reference to his volition.

Will he?

Will they?

設甲箭乙定務两环(即叩乙之意如何), 則用 shall; 如云 "Shall he give the letter to the massenger?" 若箭乙付度 丙意(即採丙之意於乙), 則用 will, 例如:

Will he give the letter to the messenger?

此被云"Do you think he will give the letter or not?" Will they give you the book to-day?

此猶云"Do you think or know they will give the book or not?"

Indicative Mood

Active Voice. The Future Indefinite, expressing future action.

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Affirmative

I shall thou wilt give you will give they will give

Interrogative

shall I shall we shall you give? shall you give? will he

Negative

I shall thou wilt not give you will not give they will

Passive Voice. The Future Indefinite.

Affirmative

I shall thou wilt be given you will be given they will

Interrogative

shall I shall we shall you will he given?

Negative

I shall thou wilt not be given we shall you will he will not be given they will they will

10. 將來之方事 the Future Imperfect, 實當將來某時 at some future time, 其事方為而未果; 如云 "I shall be writing a letter at twelve o'clock to-morrow?" 明日午時, 吾方 作當而未思

Indicative Mood

Active Voice. The Future Imperfect, expressing action that will be going on at some future time.

Affirmative

I shall thou wilt be giving we shall you will be giving they will be giving

Interrogative

shall I shall we shall you will he giving?

Negative

I shall thou wilt not be giving we shall you will not be giving they will

EXAMPLES

Shall I be giving a long enough lesson if I teach them for one hour?

Will I be giving! (rare.)

Shall you be giving the cash to the servants to-morrow or the day after?

Will you be gwing several parties to your friend next month?

Will he be giving you answers to your questions when I come to-morrow?

Shall he be giving straw to the horses when my uncle goes to see them?

Passive Voice. Not used.

11. 将來之既事 the Future Perfect, 言將來菜時或菜事之前, 其事已暴, 如云"I shall have written the letter at twelve o'c.ock to-morrow," 此以時言時也 意謂明日午時, 否作實已畢奖 (使作資未舉, 則用將來之方事1 shall be writing); 又如"I shall have written the letter before you come to morrow,"此以學言時也, 意謂汝來之前 开作費已舉矣; (使作舊未舉, 則用將來之強質方低 I shall linve been writing).

其在 if, when, as, though, unless, until 等字之後.不論何身,例用 shall;如云 "He will have done the work by three o'clock, if he shall (not will) have helped him" 是也.

此亦言既往之事;如云"I be came yesterday, he will have seen (= he saw) my uncle;"又如云"Pou will have heard (= you have beard) this news already; so I need not repeat it;"凡此皆忖度之群也. (除见六篇)

Indicative Mood

Active Voice. The Future Perfect, expressing action that will be completed before some future time.

Affirmative

I shall thou wilt have given he will	we shall you will have given they will				
Interrogative					
shall I shalt thou will be					
Negatave					
I shall thou wilt not have given he will	we shall you wall hot have given they will)				

EXAMPLES

1. Statements

I shall have given away flity taels and more by the end of the month.

I will have given away flity taels and more by the end of the month.

(Both are much the same.)

You will have given them quite enough lesson to learn if you stop in half hour.

You shall have given. (rare.)

He will not have given the beggars as much as they expect to-day for he took very little money in his pocket.

He shall not have given. (rare.)

2. Questions

In the Future Perfect Tense there is not much difference in meaning between "Shall I" and "Will I," "Shall you" and "Will you," as the question always asks for an opinion and not for a decision.

Shall I have given away all the pencils by the end of the month?

No, I think there will be enough for two months or more.

Will I have given away all the cash when I have emptied the box?

No, there is a little more cash in the drawer.

Stall you have given out all the tickets before Saturday?

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Will you have given the oil to the cook by to-morrow morning?

Will he have given the money for the building before I get to Shanghai?

Shall he have given? (rare.)

Passive Voice. The Future Perfect.

Affirmative

Interrogative

Negativo

I shall	not have been	we shall you will	not have	been
he will	given	they will		

Three Future Tenses compared.

I say to the horse-boy :

Will you give the horse his bran when I come back? 當我歸來之時,汝始秣馬子;此謂 Suppose I come back at five o'clock will the horse-boy as soon as I come back give the horse his bran?

Will you be giving the horse his bran when I come back? 當我歸來之時,汝方秣場而栄已乎;此關 When at five o'clock I come back will I find the horse-boy giving the bran to the horse and the horse eating it?

Will you have given the horse his bran when I come back? 當我歸來時,汝秣馬已完乎;此謂 When I come back at

live o'clock, will the horse-boy have previously given the horsehis brau and wil. I find it all eaten and finished at five o'clock?

·12. 游來之录言方既 the Future Perfect Continuous, 直後有一事, 懸時良久, 至某時 some future time 而意; 如云"In ten minutes I shall have besa writing six hours,"再十分缝, 唇作當已懸大點鏡之久矣.

Indicative Mood

Active Voice. The Future Perfect Continuous, expressing action that will be going on before some future point of time.

Affirmative

thou wilt have been giving you will he will they wi	l have been giving
---	--------------------

Interrogative

Negativo

I shall thou wilt not have been he will giving	you will not have been he will giving
--	---------------------------------------

EXAMPLES

I shall have been giving him his food and crothes for three years at the end of next month

I will have been giving him his food and clothes for three years at the end of next month.

You will have been giving him the lesson for five years when you send him back to his father.

You shall have been giving. (rare.)

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He will have been giving you a great deal of trouble before I come and fetch him.

He shall have been giving. (rare.)

Questions

Shall I have been giving out tickets for two hours if I stop now?

Will I have been giving out tickets for two hours if I stop now?

Shall you have been giving him a lesson in singing for three years this month?

Will you have been giving him a lesson in singing for three years this month?

Will be have been going away more than he can spare when he returns from Shanghai?

Shall he have been giving? (rare.)

Passive Voice. Not used.

第八篇 CHAPTER VIII

输身與數 Person and Number

云翻字有三身之别 如稱代字然,有兩數之分. 如名物字然,後謂之專屬,專屬云謂 Finite Verb, 其身數從何主而為變.

- 1. 股何主為第一身單數 first person singular, 則其云類亦用第一身單數·如云 I am, I have
- 2. 設句主為第一身來數 first person plural, 則其云都亦用第一身兼數·如云 we are, we have.

衆數之云 翻. 三身相同

8. 股何主為第二身單數 second person singular,則其云謂亦用第二身單數;如云 thou art, thou hast.

第二分單級之云調例加est或st(若云間字之尾鄉寫e,則加st),如thou gosat, thou lovest,是也:然此式今獨用於辯訓詩句之中.

4. 股旬主為第二身衆數 second person plural, 則其云關於用第二身衆數,如云 you are, you have.

今之英文,無論單衆之數,第二身骨用此式,

5. 股句主為第三身單數third person singular,則其云謂亦用第三身單數;如云 He v, he has.

第三身單數之云間,今法常加s或es(若云間字之尾聲為s,為sh,為ch,為n等,則加es);如云he thinks, he crosses, he finishes, he watches, he goes是也;古法則加 eth 或th: 如 He bringth, He hath, He doeth or doth; 然此式令亦獨用於勝訓詩句中也

6. 数句主為第三身衆數 third person plural,則其云翻亦用第三身衆數:如云 They are, They have.

英之古文、云爾皆有身數之變 视而可識、後乃 概趣簡易、故今文含 to be 以外、现在之實指語氣(以 上所論皆是),僅有兩身(單數之第二三身)之變形、過 去之實指語氣,乃有一身之變形(第二身單數, 如 Thou hadet),條皆無別、故云謂之身數、皆視其主名而后定 也, 如云 I have, 此 have 為第一身單數之云 翻, 若云 They have, 則 have 為第三身衆數之云網, 故但云 have, 不知此為何數,然但云 am, 則知此為第一身單 數之云即, 但云 art, 則知此為第二身單數之云即, 但 云 us, 則知此為第三身單數之云間, 但 云 st, 則知此為第二身單數之云間, 但

論云腳與何主之關係 Verb and Subject.

- 1. 凡名物字用寫句主,其下之云部例用第三身;如云"Man es mortal,"此云朝用 ns 者,以其句主 man 為單數故 又如"All men are mortal,"此云调用 are 者,以其句主 men 為表數故.
- 2. 有名物字(如 head, hundred, sail, yoke 等)形單而 義衆者, 若用為主名, 進云而宜用泉數,如云"Twenty head of Cattle are for saic;""Ton sail were taken."
- 3. 有名物字(如 means, news, summons 等)形象而義單者, 若用為主名。其云謂宜用單數;如云"Ill news runs apace,"(思事易傳); "This means is called the government of the state.
- 4. 凡費名地名之字 以為何主,形雖為泰,其下之云謂官用單數 如云"The Spring and Antumn Annals as a

work of Confucius," 蚕 此 指 魯 春 秋 一 書 而 言 起; 又 如 "The United States occupies the largest part of North America," 査 此 稍 美 利 堅 一 國 而 言 也

- 5. 最名 Collective Noun 用為句主,使認其全體而言。 期其云謂宜用單数:如云"The crowd was soon depersed," "The cenate was by this time weary of war,"此骨畢其全體 而言也使分其全體而言.則其云謂宜用未數:如云 "The jury were divided in their opinions," "The committee do not agree with one another,"此骨學其全體中之个个the individuals 而言也
- 6. 凡原则字用為句主者. 使我言语quality, 我下之云酮. 宜用第三身單數 如云"The just (= justice) as higher than the expedient,"此 mal 字言做. 拉用單數 is, 使我肯人 person, 其下之云器 宜用第三身来数: 如云"The good (= good men) are happy,"此 good 字質人. 放用录数 are.
- 7. 凡以無定式 单 實用兩用式為何主表,其下之云謂,宜用第三身單數:如云"To read is pleasant,"此以無定式為何主也;"Seeing is believing,"此以實用式為何主也,"Il-gotten seldom prospers,"此以兩用式為何主也. (除見六篇).
- 8. 凡以仍符于何成語為何主者,其下之云間,宜用第三身單數:如云"To honour our superiors is our duty," 此以無定式仍語為何主也:"Well begun is half done,"此以兩用式切語為何主也:"Picking herries is pleasant work,"此獻字實用 picking 帶其受事 berries 成一切語以為何主也:失功語之種類夥矣其常用以為何主者,僅此三式而已;又如"Where he as busied has never been

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discovered,"此以于何為las been discovered 之主名也: 又如 "England expects every man to do his duty, was Nelson's signal,"此以成語為was 之主名也.

9. 二三單數主名 Singular Nominatives,用 and 字為之關合者,其下之云間宜用兼數,如云 Ceylon and Java are islands,"此以兩個單數名物合為何主也;又如"England, Scotland and Wales form Great Britain,"此以三個單數名物合為何主也. (案此類主名,文法家翻之Conjoint Subject.)

10. 兩個單數主名,指一人或一物而言者,雖用 and 字為之關合,其下之云網亦宜單數 如云 "The historian and poet is dead,"此言一人而领是詩史者;又如"Curry and rice is wholesome,"此言一物而雜以茲米者

凡爾主名而言一人或一物者,此前之指件字一足矣, 若言而人或丽物, 則指件之字宜再言之; 如云"Tho historian and the poet are dead,"此言兩人,一為史家一為詩家, 敢云謂用來數 are.

11. 二三單數主名,前有 each, every, no 等字者,義音分言,雖用 and 字為之圖合,其下之云間亦用單數:如云"Each day and each hour brings its own duties"又"Every emotion and every operation of the mind has a corresponding expression of the countenance,"(有關於中,必形於外);又"No book and no paper was arranged."他若"Each cow, sheep, and horse, was sacrificed,"此sheep 與 horse 之前, 貴有 each 字,因環上文 each cow而告也;又如"Every man, woman, and child, was frightened,此woman 與 child 之前, 昔有 every字,亦聚上文 every man 而省也

12. 兩個主名,用 as well as 成 no less than 為關合者,其下之云間宜與第一主名First Nominative 相同;如云"The boys as well as their sister deserve commendation,"此第一主名 boys 為表數. 校云間用 deserve; 又如"He no less than you as guilty,"此第一主名 ho 為單數, 故云間用 is. 以上二點, 皆有削字, 若输叙之, 偕云。"The boys deserve commendation as well as their sister deserves commendation;""He is guilty no less than you are guilty;"此類句法,雖為平列Co-ordinate, 然意重第一句, 依云間與第一主名相同.

13. 二三單數主名,用 or,或 either—ir,或 neither—nor 為分析者,此下之云爾它用單數;如云"Town or Country te equally pleasant to us;"又"Neither John nor Mary was here."

14. 二三中名不簡為 different persons. 用 and 年為關合者 其下之云隔宜用杂数. 散第一與第二並見, 则云调用第一身之杂散: 如云"You and I have learned our lessons,"此 lave learned 為第一身杂数之云隔. 因 you+I = we 也. 舰其後之稱代用 our, 即可悟來; 股第一與第三並見 則云謂亦用第一身杂数; 如云"He and I have ectiled the matter, and we shall not again disturb it,"此 have settled 為第一身杂數之云謂, 因 ho+I = we 也. 舰其後之稱代用 we 明奏: 設第二與第三並見, 則云謂用第二身衆數, 如云"You and he have received 以our lessons,"此 have received 為第二身衆數之云謂, 因 you+ho=you (多數)也, 舰其下之稱代用 your (汝等的) 可偶反奏.

15 6二三主名不同身,用 or,或 either—or,或 neither—nor 為之分析者,其下之云謂宜從其最近之主名如云"Neither you nor I am to go;"又"Either be or I am to blame;"又"You or he is wrong."

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此類何法、雖為達語、然非正執、或改云"neither you are to go nor I am (to go 可省); "Either he is to blame or I am (to blame 可省); "You are wrong or he is(wrong 可省);" 則語意更顯奏

16. 二三主名不同數 different numbers, 用 or, 咸 either —or, 咸 neither—nor 為之分析者, 其下之云謂宜從未數主名 Plural Nominative; 如云 'John or his friends are to blame;''又 "Either the master or the servants are at home;"又 "Neither the emperor nor his generals were convinced.

此類句法, 皆有削字, 若全象之. 常云 "John is to blame or his friends are to blame;" "Either the master is at home or the servants are at home;" "Neither the emperor was convinced nor his generals were convinced."

凡不同數主名並用,例以素數主名列後。近於云調,如上文之frienda, servanta, generala 三名是也.

17. 兩個主名.一為正說 affirmative, 一為負說 negative, 共下之云 親 宜從正說主名 Affirmative Nominative, 如云 "I, and not they, am to go,"此正說主名為I, 放云 期用 am; 又"He, and not I, deserves the prize,"此正說主名為 he, 放云 謂用 deserves; 又"John, and not you, so wrong, 此正說主名為John, 並云謂用 18.

此類句法. 皆有削字. 若全象之. 皆云 "I am to go, and they are not to go; "He deserves the prize, and I do not deserve the prize;" "John is wrong, and you are not wrong." 他者"Not you, but Mary w the best scholar;" "Not his father, but his uncles are in Shanghai;"亦其例也.

18. 主名若為複雜稱代 Relative Pronoun, 其下之云間, 必與其所緣之前名 the Antecedent of the Relative 相同;

如云"This is the only one of the books that is worth reading" t惟此一書可說:此云謂用單数is,以that之前名為ore 故;又如"This is one of the best books that have appeared this year"(今年所出書籍之最好者,此北一也),此云謂用衆數 have appeared,以that之前名為books 故.

19. 使有複雜而幾前名,選下之云謂 將何所從乎例日用第三身單數,狹獨不關有何云 "Who steads my purse, steals trash," who 字如此用法,義同he who或 one who,故云謂宜用第三身單數.

20. 使複聚稱代之前,有兩主名而不同身者,則其下之云爾果何所從乎例曰視其何中之意云何,而定所從;如云"I am the man who command," who 字於此臟 1,故云爾用第一身單數 command, 此謂云"I the commander am the man;" 若云"I am the man who commands,則 who 字牒 man, 故云謂用第三身單數 commands,此猶云"I am the commander:"案 1 為 subject nominative,以在 am 之前故,而 man 為 predicate nominative,以在 am 之前故,而 man 為 predicate nominative,以任 am 之後故,例言 to be 前後之名物或稱代,位皆相同,故 I 與 man 乃兩主名也.

21. 複羰释代、特以账一字表、然有時以牍一句 a clause, 其下之云謂宜用第三身單數: 如云"Cresar destroyed the liberty of his country, which reves the cause of his death," (愷撒敦國之自由. 此為其見刺之原因) 此 which 非朦 liberty 與 country, 乃禄子句 Cresar destroyed the liberty of his country, 是以子句為所名也, 以子句為而名, 與言以子句為主名無異, 故云謂用第三身單數 was.

第九篇 CHAPTER IX

脸 镞 破 法 Conjugation

Conjugation 一字(轉丁間之 Conjugatio),有廣狹二義之分,認論準情候身數五者之變形,廣義也,專論現在過去及過去兩用式三者之變形,狹義也,今香所論,乃用狹義。

云謂字之讀被法有三類,一日强破 Strong Conjugation,二日弱破 Weak Conjugation,三日難破 Mixed Conjugation.

A. 强破云謂 Verbs of Strong Conjugation (或省作 Strong Verbs), 其過去字紙幾主昔 the vowel of the present touse,而不加。d或-t之足音,此其大例也,如 write 為現在, wrote 為過去,此變, 為o之外而測無所增光北。

古之英文、强破云網、北過去式與受耶式前保 為 ge, 而後保為 -on, to 後變為y, 對 y-clad (clothed), y-clept (見第四篇), y-drad (dreaded), y-fed (refreshed) 等字, 乃其 僅傳者也, 而後保之 -on, 今難尚存, 然僅寥寥數十字 耳.

强破云酮表 List of Strong Verba

現 在	過去	過去兩用式
PRESENT	Past	PART PARTICIPLE
Beâr t. 生	(båre)	bôrn
Beår t. 帶	(bōre ((bâre)	bδrne

現 在	過去	過去兩用式
PRESENT	Past	PAST PARTICIPLE
Bid t. 赐	{bid (băde)	{bīd {bīd 'den
Bīnd t. 東, 釘	bound	Pound'en
Bite t, 喫	bit	it bit'ten
Blow t. 吹	blew	blöwn
Breāk t. 彼	(brāke)	(brők'en (brőke)
Chide t. M	(chād)	jelád íde n Jelád
Chōose t. 搾	chöse	chös'en chöse
Côme z. 來	cāme	(cômen
Drgw t, 孝	drew	drawn
Drink s. 飲	jdråi k (drunk)	(drünk *drünk'en ((dränk)
Drive t. 📕	(drāve)	driv'en (dröv'en)
Ēat t. 食	{āto {(eat 藏 若 ět)	(ēat'en '(eat 觀 君 ĕt)
Fall i, 🕸	fĕll	fal'ien
Fight i. B	fôught	(fôught (fôught'en)
Fiy a. 飛	flew	í.ówn

	,			THE VERB	140
現 在 Present	過去 Past	過去兩用式 Past Participle	現在 Present	過 去 Past	過去兩用式 Past Participus
Fôrsāke' t. 楽 Frēze 2. 课	fôrsook' froze	fôrsāk'en fröz'en	Slīde 1. 溜	slid	{slíd {slíd'den
Gĕt & 得	(gŏt (gŏt)	gőt fegőt'ten	Smīte t. #	smōte	{smit'ten {(smit)
Give t. 投	gāve	gĭv*en	Spēak 🕫 🎉	(spāke (spāke)	{apōk'en {apōko}
Grōw t. 生長	grejv	grōwn	Stēal t. 偷	stōle	stől'en
Hide t. E	h í d	{hid hid'den	Stride a 跨	(ströde (strid)	(strid'den {(strid)
Hōld t. 持 Knōw t. 知	höld knew	(höld'en) knöwn (läin	Strīke 1. 1	strück (sträko) (ströko) (ströök)	(strück *strick'en (strück'en (ströok
Lie z. 队	lāy	((li'en)	Strīve i. 4	ströve	striv'en
Rīde s. 騎	{rōde {rīd	{rid*den {rid	Swear a 🥞	(swåre)	awōm
Rīse t. 🕰	rōse	rIs'en	Tāke t. K	took	täk*er
See i. 君 Shāke i. 格	saw shook	seen shāk'on	Teâr t. W	(tôre (târe)	(törn (töre)
	fshränk	(shrŭnk	Thrôw (. 🐉	threw	thrown
Shrink 2. 緯	(shrŭnk	{*shrunk'en	Trĕad 2, 🎉	$egin{cases} { m troldsymbol{o}d} \ ({ m troldsymbol{o}de}) \end{cases}$	{trŏd'den {trŏd
Sink 1. It	{sŏnk {sŏnk	{sŭnk {*sŭnk'en	Weâr t. 雰	{wôre (wâre)	wōrn
Sit 1. L	(sāt (sāte)	(săt (săte (sit'ten)	Wēave t, ♣	wōve	{wōy'en {*(wōve)
Slāy t. 榖	alew	släin	WrIte t. 版	wrōte	{writ ten {(writ)

	II	
現在 Present	過去 Past	過去附用式 Past Partecipie
Abide' 1. Æ	(åböde' (åbid)	åhöde*
Bēgǐn' t. 就	{bēgān² (อยัgāti	bēgūn'
Cling t. 抱	{clúng {(cláng)	clŭng
Find t. 專	{fourd (fånd)	found
Fling t. 🕷	fläng	(flung (flung)
Grind t. 19	ground	ground
Ring t 描	{răng {(răng)	rŭng
Rŭn s. 遊 (rīn)	{rān (rŭu)	rŭn
Sing v. W	្រន់ពីពន្ធ {នពីពន្ធ	នពីអន្ត
Sling t 数石	įsl ū ng {(slāng)	slung
Spin t.枋	{spŭn {(sp ä n)	spŭn
Slink 1. 通	{slŭnk {(≈lănk)	slถีกใ
Spring 2 跳	(sprüng (spräng	spr ŭng
Ständ i. 🛣	stŏod	rstood (stode)

現在 Present	過 去 Past	過去兩月式 Past Participle
Stick t. 點	{stűck {(stäck)	stŭek
Sting 2. 数	(stäng)	{stŭng {(stäng
Stink 1. A	(stänk ((stänk)	{stŭnk
String t. 串	(sträng)	strung
Swim t. 栖, 游	(swäm swäm (swöm)	(swăm (swăm)
Swing s. 打鞦韆	(swäng)	swung
win t. 疏	(wăn)	won
Wring & ##	(wrăng {(wrāng)	wrung

B. 弱破云網 Verbs of Weak Conjugation (或省作 Weak Verbs),又有二別,一目整齊之期破云網 Regular Weak Verbs,其過去字例用ed 成d,如 mend, mended; love, loved 是也;凡云網字由希臘採丁法關西各國轉來者,肯用此法:二日不齊之弱破云間 Irregular Weak Verbs,有納普 shortening the Vowel,有變香 changing the root Vowel;如 creep, feed 為現在, crept, fed 為過去此縮音也,又 tell think 為現在, told, thought 為過去,此變香之外,而加d與4,故別於强破也,此類之字,原於盎格魯撒遜胡老居多.

整齊之弱破云間轉為過去之字

(Past Participle 之例同此)

- 1. 使云間本字,来一母為 e, 則僅加 d 而已, 故 love 之過去為 loved, 不為 loveed, agree 之過去為 agreed, 不為 agreed, 合此之外, 告加 ed.
- 2. 便来一形為y, y之前為僕替Consonant, 則先鄉y為1而後加od;如 study為現在, studied為過去,是也; 治y之前為主替vowel,則y不變,徑加ed可失,如 obey 為現在, obeyed為過去也
- 8. 過去字尾替od 之e, 例皆不讀, 但使本字末一母為d 或t, 則e 又酸短音: 如 mend, start 為現在, měnd'ēd, stärt'ēd 為過去是也 使本字末二母為de 或te, 於加d 時, 則 o 亦短 黻; 如 lade 之過去為 laded, 敬者 lādēd; etate 之過去為 stated, 被者 stätěd, 给此例之行也.
- 4. 使本字末之一僕音說 sharp (如 k, p, s, sh. ch 等), 则所加之ed, d 酸為 t, 查d之音蝕 flat 而: 之音說也, 前便音說 則後之僕音亦宜說, 此二說相從之理 a sharp consonant follows a sharp; 如 mock, slap, miss, flnish, watch 議字, 其末一僕音說, 故過去字 mocked, 讀者 mockt, slapped 讀者 slapt, missed 讀者 mist, flnished 讀者 finisht, watched 讀者 wocht, 告其例也.

又如 place 字, 讀者 plās, 故過去 placed, 讀者 plāst, 此亦二銳相從之理, 又 use 字, 讀者 ūz, 故過去 used 讀 者 ūzd, 因 z 音鈍, 放 d 不變, 此二鈍相從之理 a flat consonant follows a flat.

不齊之關破云關轉為過去之字 (過去兩用式之例同此。

1. 縮音之外,別縣所加·如 bleed, breed, feed, heat, lead, meet, read, speed 諸字之過去為 bled, bred, fed, het, led, met, read, speed, 是 也

集縮普含有二義,一謂縮其字母,一謂縮其音 體,下做此.

古之英文, load 之過去為 ledde, meet 之過去為 mette, 後 ed 與 te 之尾磐失去, 漸即今形 (led, met), 故此 觀之字, 似强 破 而實 嗣 破 也.

- 2. 縮骨而加t級d; 如 creep, deal, dream, feel, flee, hear, seep, kneel, leap, leave, mean, rap, reap, reave, sleep, sweep, weep 指字之過去為 crept, dealt, dreamt, felt, fled, heard, kept, knelt, leapt, left, meant, rapt, reapt, reft, slept, swept wept, 是也.
- 3. 發音而加 t 成 d, 如 bring, buy, esteh, clothe, dare, lay, pay, reach, seek, sell, stay, stretch, tell, think, work 常字之過去為 brought, bought, caught, clad, durst, laid, paid, raught, sought, sold, staid, stranght, told, thought, wrought, 是 也.
- 4. 轉尾音為t之外,別無增減,如 bend, blend, bless, build, curse, dress, dwell, geld, gild, gird, lend, rend. pass, send, shend, spend, smell, spell, spill 當字之過去為 bent, blent, blest, built, curst, drest, dwelt, gelt, gilt, girt, lent, rent, past, sent, shent, spent, smelt, spelt, spilt, 是也.
- 5. 僅加一t, 別無更動; 如 burn, learn, pen, spoil, was 諸字之過去為burnt, learnt, pent, spoilt, wist, 是也.
- 6. 其中之字母失去; 如 made 原為 maked, had 原為 haved, 故二字皆弱破鬼.

關破云謂表 List of Weak Verns.		現在	過去	過去兩用式	
現 在	I 過去	過去兩用式	PRESENT	I'ast	PAST PARTICIPLE
Parsent	l'ast (bënt	Past Participle (bent	Drĕad t. 懼	rdršad′šd (dršd)	drĕad'ĕd
Bend & 特	{bĕnd'ĕd	{bĕnd ′ĕd	Drōam 2. 🅸	[drēamed drĕamt	(drēamed {dréamt
Bleed s. 洗血 Blend t. 雜	blëd blënd 'ëd blënt	blëd (blënd 'ëd (blënt	Dröss t. 糖	(drässed (dräst	(drěssed (drěst
B.ĕss t. 祝報	Thlössed blöst	(blĕssed (blĕst	Dwöll t. 4:	{dwölt {dwělled	{dwĕlt {dwĕlled
Bréed t. 🐒	brĕd	brĕd	Feed t. mg	fød	fĕd
Bring t. 排	bröught	brôught	Feel t. 🥸	fĕlŧ	fělt
	(built	(built	Fleo 1. 奔, 逃	flĕd	Бĕd
Build t. 建築	((build'éd) (bûrned	((build'ĕd) (bûrned	Gĕld t. 騙	(göld'öd {(gölt)	rzĕid ′ĕd {(gĕlt)
Bůrn t. 烺	bûrnt	bûrnt	CHULA MIA	lailt	fgilt
Buy t, K	bôught	bôught	Gild t. 健金	(gild öd	(gild'öd
Cătch t. 提	(caught (catched)	caught (catched)	Gird t. 图.東	{girt {gird'&d	{girt {gird'ĕd
Clōthe t. 郭	clothed	felöthed	Hăve t. 有	hăd	hād
Official #	(elăd	(clăd	Hēar t. 捌	hõard	hēard
Creep 1. 🚾	crĕpt	erĕpt	1 10h	chēat'ĕd	chēat'ĕd
Cûrse t. 兜	{cûrst {cûrsed	scûrst cûrsed	1.ēat t. 城	(hĕt)	(hőt)
D * #/*	(dårst		Keep t. 守	kĕpt	kĕpt
Dâre a. 敢	{dåred	dâred	Kneel 1. K	{knělt	[knělt
Dâre t. 挑, 激	dâred	dåred		{kneeled	[knecled
Deal t. 37	(dĕalt	ſdĕalt .	Lāy t. 放	lāid	lâid
**	((dēaled)	(dēaled)	Lēad t. 引導	Igq	lĕd

現在	過去	遊去兩用式	現在	過去	過去兩用式
PRESENT	Pasr	Past Participle	PRESENT	Past	PAST PARTICIPLE
Lēan s. or t.俗。框	flëaned {lëant	flēaned (lĕant	Rēad t. 酸	(rĕad (răd)	(rĕad)
Lēap 2. 跳	(lēaped (lĕapt	{lēaped {lĕapt	Rēap t. XI	{rĕapt {rēaped	rëapt freaped
Lēarn t. 🤻	{lēarned {lēarnt	{ ëarned ëarnt	Rëave t. 道	rĕft {răft	rĕlt
Lēave t	lĕft	18ft	Rěnd t. 劈, 裂	រeីnt	rĕnt
Lënd t. 🛠	lönt	lönt	Seek t. W	sôught	sôught
Lie s. AE	līed	lied	Sĕll t. 售	söld	s ō ld
Light i. 燃	{light'ĕd {lit	flight'öd lit	Sănd t. 寄, 这	sĕnt	sĕnt
Māke t. 🕸	måde	เมริสอ	Shěnd t. 傷, 損	shënt	shĕnt
Mēan t. AM	mĕant	meant	Shrew t. R	(shrewed (shrewd	(shrewed (shrewd
Meet t. 🕮	mĕt	mět	G . YD 4 BH	(smölled	rsměiled
Pass t. 經,過	{passed {past	{passed {påst	Směll t. 🕅	[smŏlt	{smělt
Pěn t. 圆 住	{pĕnned {pĕnt	spënned spënt	Speed a. 疾行	{speed,eq	{spēēd'ĕd
Pěn t. 寫, 作	pënned	pĕnned	Spěll t. 拼切	{spĕlt {spĕlled	{spělt {spělled
Plēad 1. 辯護	{plēad'ĕd {plĕad\	{plönd'ĕd {plönd\	Spăll t. 椒代	spĕlled	spölled
	((pled)	((plød)	Spill t. 瀉 出	fapilled	{apilled
Răp t. 本	{răpt {răpped	rapt	WP-10-01 (#4 4 4	[spilt	\spilt
Ršp 1. or t. fú, 酸	răpped	(räpped räpped	Spoil t. 掠	{spoiled spoilt	spoiled spoilt
Rēach & 34	(rēached (raught)	rēached {(raught)	Stāy 2. 暫任	stäyed stäid	stäyed Istäid

現在 Present	過 法 Past	過去附用式 Past Participle
Strötch t, 帅	stretched (straught)	{ stretched } (straught)
Sweep t. 糖	swept	swept
Tēach t %	tgught	taught
Tell t. 告	töld	töld
Thiuk t 想	thôught	thôught
Weep t. 哭	wĕpt	wĕpt
Wist An	wist	wist
Work t 用功 (讀著 work)	(wrôught worked (讀者 wērkt)	wrôught worked
	II	

因在d, t, it, rt, st 等之後, 尼青常隱不見, 被現在, 過去, 過去兩川式三字同形無別.

現在	過去	過去闸川式
PRESENT	Past	Past Participle
Böt t. Ak	bĕt	băt
Cast t. ff	cåst	chst
Cost t. 值	eŏst	eðst
Cat t 制	cŭt	cüt
Hit t. sp	leit	litt
Hart i. 傷	hûrt	hûrt
Knit t. 繫, 精	{ knit { knitt'od	(knit) kniti'öd
Lě t 放	lēt	186
Lift t. 舉	lift	lift

現 在	過去	過去兩用式
PRESENT	Past	PAST PARTICIPLE
Put t. at	pụt	put
Quit t. 薬	{quit {quit'těd	{quit quit'tod
Rid t. 版	rīd	rīd
Sět t. 定	sĕt	sŏt
Shad t. 落, 流	shěd	shĕa
Shrēd t. 梨	shrĕd	shrĕd
Slit t. 提割	{slit {slit'tĕd	{slit {slit'tĕd
Split t. Vi	(split {split'tĕd	{split {split'tĕd
Sprĕad t. 弢	sprĕad	sprěad
Thrust t. 刺	thrúst	thrüst
Wěd t. 嫁娶	{wĕd wĕd'dĕd	{wĕd'dĕd
Wět L 漏	{wēt wět'těd	{wĕt'tĕd

C. 難破云謂 Verbs of Mixed Conjugation (或省作 Mixed Verbs).

簡破之法。舊分兩類、今宜均雜破一類,始便分別,蓋有過去字用强破而過去兩用式用弱破者。如wake 為現在,woko 為過去。此强酸也。waked 為過去式。此弱酸也 又有過去字用弱破而過去兩用式用强破者。如go 為現在、went 為過去,此弱酸也, gone 為過去式,此强酸也。又有兼用强弱酸者,如 thrive 為現在、throve 與 thrived 為過去,此中以

此類云間,馬氏以之屬弱破,追氏以之屬强破,二之說, 熟是熟非,存而不論,今吾所立雜破一類,亦不 敢自是, 庸詎知吾所謂是之非非乎, 庸詎知吾所謂非 之非是乎, 然吾說便於分別, 則無疑也.

雜破云間炎, List of Mixed Verbs.

现在	過去	過去所用式
PRESENT	Past.	Past Participle
Bāke t. 燻, 焙	bāked	{bāk'en {bāked
Bāste $t. 77$	bāst'ĕd	{büst'en {büst'ĕd
Boat t. 捌	bōat	{bēat'en {bēat
Bûrst z. 爆裂	bûrst	{bûrst bûrst'en
Clēave z. 黏	(clāve)	clëaved
Clēave t. 黎, 析	(clēft (clāve) (clāve)	{clĕft {clēaved **elōy'en
Climb v. or t. (讀者 klim)綠,攀	(clömbed	(clõmbed (clõmb (clõmben)
Crōw z. 雞鸦	{crōwed {crew	(crown)
Dig t. 掘	(dŭg (digged	(dŭg (digged
Do t. 為	did	done
Föld t. 增, 整	föld'ed	föld'en

現在	過去	過去兩用式
PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Freight t. 数 贷	(freight'ĕd (freught)	(fraight'öd (fraught)
Glide s. 縦流	glid'öd (glöde	glid'ĕd
Gō i. 去	wĕnt	gone
Grāve t. 彫刻	grāved	{grāved {"grāv'en
Häng t. M	thung	hŭng
Hăng t. 縊死	hänged	hänged
Heave t. 舉	(hēaved {hōve	{hōaved hōv'en
Help t. 助	hölped (hölp)	(hĕlped ((hŏlp'en)
Hey t. M	hewed	apenan pened
Lāde t. 🕸	lād'ĕd	{lāďďd lāďen
Load t. 被	lōad'ŏd	flöad'ed flöad'en
Lose t. 失	lőst	(lőst {*(lôrn)
Mělt t. 給化	mĕlted	(mölted {*mölt'en
Mow t. 耘	(mey)	mõwed mõwn
Prove i. it	proved	{proved {*prov'en

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現在 Present	過去 Past	過去兩川式 PAST PARTICIPLE	Æ: Aesent	過 去 Past	過去兩用式 Past Participle
Quāke i.震	(quákod ((quóok)	quāked	Shge t. 納履	shŏd	{shod/den
Rive t. 劈裂	(rīved (röve)	(rived (riv'en)	Shoot t. 射	shŏt	{shŏt *shŏt'ten
TO X4 . AT We	rŏt'tĕd	(rŏt'tĕd	Shrivo t. 懺悔	shrived	shrīv'en
Rŏt 1. 朽败	rortea	(*(rŏt'ton)	Sōw i. 排	sõwed	(sōwod (sōwn
Saw t. 編	eawed	{sg.wed {sg.wn		(spit	(spit
Sāy t. BR	said (微者 sĕd)	(said {*(sāiu)	SpIt 4. LL	{spit'tĕd ((spät)	(spit'töd (spit'ten)
Scethe t.套	(seethed	(seethed /*sod'den	Stave t. \$P	stäved stöve	{stāved stōvo
pocono vige	{ sŏd	(loča))	Strow i. 散布	ströwed	(ströwn (ströwed
Sew t. et (讀者 sō)	sewed (讀者 sōd)	sewed **sewn (資者 sōn)	Strow 音義情間上	strowed	{strewn strewed
Shāpo t. 定形	(shāped ((shōpe)	(shāped (shāp'en	Sweat 1. MF	(swöat'öd swöat {/swöt }	∫swĕnt'ĕd ∫swĕnt
Shāve t . Š	shāved	(shāved (shāv'en	O WOOL OF DEAT	(swäte)	{sweat'en}
Shēar t. 的(羊毛)	(shēared (shōre)	{sliēared *sliōrn	Swěll 2. M	swöllod	(swělled (swől'len
Shōw t.指示	shöwed	shōwn shōwed	Thrive a. 與旺	(thrived (thröve	thrived thriv'en
Shew 音義皆同上	shewed	shewn shewed	Wāke t, 呼醒	wäked wõke	{wāked {wōke
Shine a. M	(shōne (shīned	jshōne (shīned	Wash t. th	washed	Washed Wash'en

現在 Present	過 去 Past	過去兩用 Past Participi
Wăx te 遠轍	wăxed wăx (wăx)	(wäxed ("wăx'en) (wŏx'en)
Wind t. 校	{weynd {(wind'ĕd	wound
Wrēak i. 强, 独	{wrēaked wrōke	{wrēaked {wrōk'en
Wröathe t. 抱	wroath'ed	{wrēathed {wrēath'en
Writhe t. 扭. 换	writhed	(writhed (writh'en)

凡由某字轉來者,其酸法例從某字,如 forgive (=for+give)由give轉來,放過去為forgave,過去兩用式為forgiven是也,餘可類推.

THE END

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